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THE ARMY MULE.

There's a true and faithful comrade
To every soldier dear,
Though on the army payroll
His name does not appear;
He's ignorant of tactics,
And never went to school;
He's born to bear the burdens—
The good old army mule.

His hair is coarse and scrubby,
His ears are long and wise,
And in a show for beauty
He wouldn't take a prize.
The kicks and cuffs intended
For others as a rule
Are vented on the person
Of the patient army mule.

On many a field of glory
His shattered bones are laid,
An unrecorded hero
Of charge and cannonade.
The hard and tiresome march,
The rest beside the pool,
Still find him overloaded—
The weary army mule.

But if he gets no credit
On this terrestrial ball,
The Power supreme, all-seeing,
That notes the sparrow's fall,
And measures beast and driver
By one celestial rule,
Be sure will not forget him—
The poor old army mule.
—Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

THE GRADUATING DRESS.

Stand still, ye whirling planets!
Ye have no need to whirl;
We have no eyes for thee, they're on
The graduating girl!
Bedecked and belaced she
Is just about to show
Your brightest constellations
A thing or two, I trow!
Now clips she with her scissors
And wields the silken thread,
While visions of her triumph
Are racing through her head—
And on her slinger nimble
She fits the festive thimble,
A rosy, blushing symbol
Of youth to conquer sped.

Back, all you mighty questions
And problems of the day!
We have no time for you now,
No matter what you weigh!
Let business complications
And great affairs of state
Stand back; we're near commencement,
And other things can wait!
Let armies vie with armies,
Let nations fall or rise,
But for these lesser matters
We have no ears, nor eyes;
We're deep in admiration
Of all this preparation
For early graduation
And incidents surprise.

Stand still, ye whirling planets,
Your dizzy dance suppress!
Ye deem yourselves important,
But stand ye, none-the-less;
You're hardly worth a mention—
We rivet our attention
On each demure dimension
Of the graduating dress.
—Baltimore News.

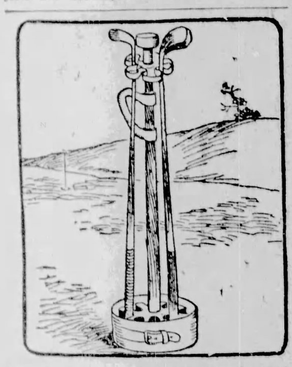
HOVE-TO.

Baffled, but bravely, like a stag at bay,
She faced the driving gale and angry sea;
Under short canvas and with helm a-lee,
Hove-to, upon the starboard tack, she lay,
And looked into the wind's wild eye that day;
Over the great green rolling billows she
Rode like a storm-bird, and did seem to be
A mist-born phantom rising from the spray.

Her tightened weather-shrouds rang like a lyre,
Swept by the furious storm-king as he passed;
Wild ocean wraiths wailed in the thundering choir,
A thousand demons shrieked in every blast;
Yet better thus to battle with the gale
Than drift o'er glassy seas with listless sail.
—A. M. Robertson, in Newark Sunday Call.

SELF-SUPPORTING GOLF CLUB HOLDER

Whether the doing away with the caddy as a matter of economy or the more romantic scheme of aiding Cupid on the golf links prompted the introduction of this golf-club support, the invention fails to state, but it is obvious that both objects are accomplished and the players



can make either their excuse for its employment a-field. The main features of the invention comprise a base adapted to receive the handle ends of a number of clubs and a head connected with the base, adapted to detachably engage the shafts, the base having also a spike or blade sharp enough to be driven into the ground to hold the carrier upright when in use. The base also has a compartment in which a number of golf balls can be stored, and the weight of the holder need not be any greater than that of the leather bag now provided for carrying the clubs. The base is provided with openings to receive the handles, and the top of the central post is surrounded by a series of spring clips, which grip or release the clubs with but little effort on the part of the player.

Head for Business.

"I'm troubled, John, about the $500 I got from Aunt Mary. I want to invest it."

"Well, go ahead."

"But I'm afraid I'll lose it."

"Then don't invest it."

"But I want to get some profit out of it, and I've just thought of a splendid plan."

"What is it?"

"I'll give you the money, and you invest it in stocks or wheat or something that produces a big return, and if you win, why, I'll get the profit."

"And if I lose?"

"Why, then, it will be your fault, of course, and you'll have to make it up to me."—Chicago Post.

Why He Joined the Church.

W. E. More, of Fairfield, Ill., traveling representative for the Foley Medicine company, of Chicago, was in the city Sunday, and while here was taken into full connection with the Methodist Episcopal church. He was converted five years ago, in Fairfield, while the Rev. W. T. Morris was pastor there. The Foley company has enjoyed a nice business in this county the last year.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Way of the World.

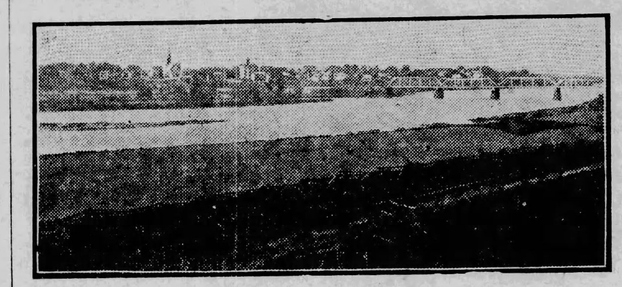
White—It's funny that it is usually men and women who are unattractive who do the marrying in this world.

Black—What do you mean by that?

White—Why, when a couple weds, the lady's friends are quite unable to see what he could find in her, and the man's friends are puzzled to understand what she could see in him.—Boston Transcript.

THE BEAUTIFUL MAUMEE VALLEY

Of the tens of thousands of visitors and excursionists from inland points who come to Toledo in the summer months, the vast majority either go down the river to the Casino, or take a lake trip. This is quite natural, for to most of them a wide waterscape is a novelty. But among our own citizens the up-river scenery does not meet the recognition its beauties deserve. The greater number content themselves with the magnificent panorama of river and bluff which a visit to Walbridge Park affords. Too few take the trouble to follow up the valley for the sake of the succession of pictures which each reach and bend of the stream reveals.



TOWN OF MAUMEE LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER.

The Maumee has been likened to the famed Hudson in beauty; and the comparison is true, with the reservation that the stream is not so wide, nor its banks so high and picturesque. Perhaps the geological fact that both "drowned rivers" has something to do with the likeness. Away back in geologic time, the Atlantic coast was much higher than now; the mouth of the Hudson was then miles beyond Sandy Hook, and the bed of the stream much lower than now. When, through some convulsion of nature, the coast sank, the old bed filled with mud and silt up to its present level. The lower Hudson, to a point above Tappan Sea, is an estuary of the Atlantic. The Maumee is an estuary of Lake Erie, from its mouth up to the foot of the rapids, a mile or so above Perrysburg.

Below the rapids, until we reach the low land at the mouth, there is no flood-plain of any size. As a rule, the rounded bluffs rise almost from the water's edge, with but an interval of shingly shore between. But from the foot of the rapids upward, the rolling hills recede on one side or the other, the valley widens, and the landscape is thus changed in character, though quite as beautiful. The interurban railway, now open from Maumee up to Waterville, gives a trip that should be extremely popular because of its beauty. Just now the strong current of the river sings hoarsely over the rocky ledges of the rapids and the rush of its eddying, broken waters, fretted by the rocky obstructions, give an entirely different effect from that of the broad and tranquil surface lower down, reflecting the blue summer sky and its drifting masses of white clouds.

The river is quite as beautiful all the way to Defiance, where the Auglaize meets and mingles its waters; but comparatively few explore its quiet shores. The entire fifty miles or so of the Maumee, between Defiance and Toledo, is as admirable in its way as the ten or a dozen miles with which most Toledo people are acquainted. Besides its scenic beauty, the entire valley is rich in historic memories, from the reproduced log strongholds which Gen. Wayne proudly named Fort Defiance, down to the heavy embankments which are all that remain of old Fort Miami.

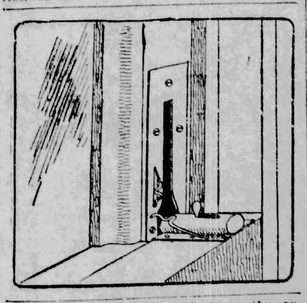
S. S. KNABENSHUE.

BOOK, TRAY OR EMBROIDERY HOLDER

The invention shown in the accompanying drawing has other uses besides that for which it is being utilized by the young lady, being provided, in addition to the embroidery hoops, with a tray, bookholder and writing outfit. The object is to produce a device which can be attached to a chair, table or bed-rail, with an adjustable clamp to support the frame in a convenient position for embroidering, reading, writing or for any work for which a tray may be used. In the picture the embroidery frame, consisting of the two usual interlocking hoops, may be tilted at any desired angle or rotated to bring any portion of the pattern nearer the operator. The tray provided has a flange on one edge to support a book, which can be elevated until in a convenient position for the eyes, and is attached to the fixed ring by three spring clips triangularly mounted on the tray. For kitchen use this invention can be made to support a steamer or dish, and will be especially useful when looking over berries to hold an extra receptacle adjacent for receiving the cleaned fruit.

AUTOMATIC VENTILATING WINDOW LOCK

The majority of window locks are of no value when it is desired to leave the window partially open for ventilating purposes, and ir many there is no provision for automatically locking the sash when the window is closed. The lock illustrated below combines both of these features, and makes it possible to leave the window open a considerable distance without fear that burglars may gain an entrance, as it is impossible to open the sash beyond the fixed limit, and the location of the lock at the side of the sash



makes it difficult to reach from the exterior. Secured to the inner face of the upper sash is a keeper plate, having an enlargement at the lower end for the circular face of the head of the spring bolt mounted on the lower sash. The head of this bolt is slotted on either side to allow movement in the slotted plate. A spring at the rear of the casing presses the bolt toward the plate, but when it is desired to lift the sash beyond the limit of the lock the wire spring shown at the side enters a slot in the casing and continues the bolt, as soon as the sash is closed the notched spring in the vertical plate pulls the side spring out of the slot and trips the bolt, the latter sliding into the plate again.

Stand-Off.

Ping—They say that J. Pierpont Morgan is troubled with insomnia.

Pong—Well, what if he is? The other fellows can't sleep of nights, either.—Chicago News.

Ages of Man.

Uncle—How old are you, Jimmy?

Jimmy—I'm thirteen at home, fourteen at school, and eleven in the train.—Tit-Bits.

LAUGHS BY THE WAY.

A Pretty Sure Sign.—"Does she sing as if she had had her voice cultivated?"

"Oh, yes. I couldn't understand a word she said."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Miss Brown lowered herself when she married Jones."

"How was that?"

"She came down from an upstairs window on a ladder."

Polly—Auntie says you made yourself horribly conspicuous at the musicale last night.

Dolly (young and ingenue)—Well, I'd like to know what she'd call inconspicuous! George and I were quite out of sight, clear around the turn in the stairs, the whole evening!—Smart Set.

It was Different.—"It seems to me," grumbled a member of the committee on resolutions, "it is taking us a mighty long time to get up a declaration of principles."

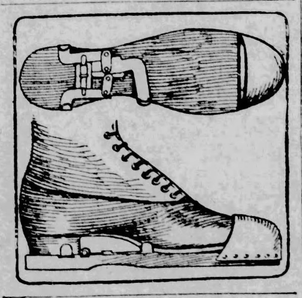
"Declaration of principles!" indignantly exclaimed the chairman. "Thunder! We're getting up a platform!"—Chicago Tribune.

Practical Sense.—Mrs. Stockyards—"Well, why doesn't she marry him?"

Miss Sparerib—"Oh, she says there's a stain on his family escutcheon." Mrs. Stockyards—"Well, good gracious! Don't they keep any servants who can scrub?"—Chicago Daily News.

SANDAL FOR WINTER WEAR

The ordinary sandal is only intended for wear in warm weather and as a slight protection to the bare foot, but a device recently invented is designed to



be clamped on the bottom of a shoe or boot, to protect the foot of the wearer against cold due to contact with the earth, particularly when the ground is covered with ice or snow. The invention comprises a sandal having a sole and heel connected by an instep portion, the sole consisting of a plurality of built-up sections so constructed as to readily yield to the movement of the foot of the wearer. The sandal is secured to the sole of the shoe by a toe cap and a clamp designed to engage the heel of the shoe. The clamp is formed of two pivoted levers, joined by links to a third. By pulling the third lever back against the side of the heel the links are loosened, allowing the hooked rear ends of the clamping levers to release their hold on the opposite side of the heel. The principal advantage of this sandal is that it does not heat the foot, as is the case with rubber overshoes, and, as arrangement is made for adjusting the clamps to fit heels of different sizes, the sandal may be worn with shoes of any shape.

MERCHANT SHIPS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS

The steamship lines of Great Britain receive little or no aid from the State, unless in very exceptional cases. Ships carrying the mails and others fitted to be used in war alone receive subventions of any special amount. On the other hand, Germany gives large bounties, in all over 8,000,000 of francs yearly. The German East African Line alone receives about 1,500,000 francs yearly, and the North German Lloyd receives 4,000,000 for its China service and nearly 8,000,000 for its service to Australia. Russia subsidizes several lines, and Japan gives bounties and subventions liberally, especially to its lines to Europe, India and to San Francisco. The problem in France is being studied anew, as the policy of recent years has not proved advantageous. The question of subsidizing American steamship lines is as yet under advisement.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH TO BE "K. G."

Owner of Blenheim to Receive Highest Honor of British Knighthood.

King Edward has approved the conferring of the Most Noble Order of the Garter upon the Duke of Marlborough, in succession to the late Earl of Kimberley, who died April 8. The Order of the Garter, the most famous of the historic orders of chivalry, was founded by King Edward III about 1348, and ranks as the most illustrious of its kind. The order is limited to twenty-five knight companions, chosen, with hardly any exception, from the British nobility, together with the sovereigns and the Prince of Wales. There are, however, extra knights, who include princes of the blood and foreign rulers and dignitaries, upon whom the king confers the honor. Then there are the officers, namely, the prelate, the chancellor and the registrar.

A Knight of the Garter, "K. G.," is, at his investiture, allotted a stall in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, over which are set up for his lifetime his sword, helm, crest and banner. The decorations of the Knights of the Order constitute a most elaborate and imposing array, consisting of the garter, mantle, surcoat, star, hood, hat, collar, George, lesser George, and ribbon. Of these the collar is constructed of twenty-six medals of gold, joined by true lovers' knots, and each having for its border a garter with its motto, "Honi soit qui mad y pense" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks," in the popular version), and for its interior a rose, alternately white and red. From the collar hangs the badge or George, an image of that saint encountering the dragon.

The garter itself, in accordance with the legend and origin of the order, is worn below the knee. It is of dark blue velvet edged with gold, with the motto in golden letters. The generally accepted story is that at a court ball the Countess of Salisbury, having dropped her garter,

the king, observing some of his courtiers smile, picked it up, and, with the famous words, placed it around his own knee. It is said that it came to be adopted as the battle signal at Crecy.

The ribbon, also of dark blue, to which the smaller badge is attached, is passed over the left shoulder and worn on all ceremonial occasions.

It is customary in these days for the monarch to bestow the order upon the reigning sovereigns of Europe, and latterly upon some other rulers. The emperor of Japan, and the young King Alfonso of Spain have been the latest recipients. When a vacancy occurs in the ranks of the twenty-five Knight Companions, the order may be conferred on any nobleman of the first rank who may be eligible, as in the present instance, or for distinguished political service, as in the case of Lord Kimberley, whom the Duke of Marborough succeeds. The only instances in which the Garter has been conferred outside the rank of peers are in the case of Sir Robert Walpole, the prime minister, the present Duke of Argyle, when only an eldest son, and the late Sir William Sterling. It was offered to Mr. Gladstone upon his retirement, but he declined it with the customary peerage.

"TONSORIALISTS," ATTENTION!

Some inventive genius has found a new use for cool air, and the patrons of a down-town barber shop are enjoying the fruits of his discovery. The invention is nothing less than the supplying of cool air to those who are in the barber's chair, and during the heated summer months barbers' chairs will probably become well-patronized resorts. The air is compressed into a little tank by a small pump that is run by a hydrant stream. From the tank a pipe runs along the shelf, on which is kept the supply of tonsorial necessities in front of each chair a tap is made, and from this runs a flexible tube, to which is attached a small nozzle that is controlled by a valve. The valve is opened by a pressure of the fingers and closes automatically when the pressure is released. When you are warm, go to the barber shop, and you can keep yourself cool while being shaved. Incidentally, bottles, with receptacles to fit the end of the nozzle, in which is kept the bay rum, witch hazel, and other tonics, are used, the air taking the place of the old bulb arrangement to spray the tonic. In the barber shop mentioned the air is pumped from the face house, and it is mighty refreshing. —Pittsburg Times.

A DIFFERENT VIOL.

Druggist—Have you a vial to put it in?

Professor Schwing—Oh! Hennie, run home und get my bass viol, it's in der parlor.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER VI.—IN COLD BLOOD.

Alice faced the captain. He was calm now, but pale, and with eyes agleam. Even in her agitation she noticed their strange light. It was cold, like the unwinking scrutiny of the panther which she had met once when with Frank in the woods.

"Alice," he said. His voice was strained, and she saw him moisten his dry lips.

"Captain Sotheran," she answered, "pray stand aside and let me leave the room."

"Let us stay here," he said.

She caught at the bell rope and pulled it strongly, gazing at him without further words.

It was Christine who came from the kitchen. Sotheran let her in and shut the door behind her.

"Christine," said Alice. "Mr. Ellery is in his room. Will you ask him to step here at once?"

Christine turned. Stay," said Sotheran.

The servant looked at him. In her eyes was fear; she knew he was the master of her fate. Dared she, some time, but plead to him!

"Who is in the kitchen?" he asked.

"Ann and Tabb."

"No one else?"

"No, sir."

"Christine," said Sotheran slowly, "do you wish to marry Tabb?"

Hope leaped to her eyes. Since the knowledge of the consequences of her disgrace, had she not begged Tabb constantly? Lively to please him, affectionate to soften him, piteous to touch him (ah, her inaffective arts!), she had but learned that his master swayed him.

"Oh, sir!" she gasped.

"Do not go to Mr. Ellery," he directed. "Return to the kitchen. Tell Tabb not to allow the old woman to answer the bell."

The maid looked at Alice, hesitating.

"Go," commanded Sotheran. "You shall marry Tabb."

He opened the door, and Christine, with drooping head, slipped out. Alice might have screamed, and perhaps Mr. Ellery would have heard her. But she was horrified at the treachery. Sotheran closed the door and locked it.

"Mr. Ellery cannot hear," he said. "The shutters are closed; no one can hear from outside. Let us talk."

But he could not speak easily, for, as he looked at her, meaning to overlord her, the power of her personality seized him. Her horror passed; she said no word, but with dilating nostrils and haughty head faced him as she would have faced alone that wild beast of the wood. Her eyes demanded his purpose.

His throat was clogged; he coughed to clear it; and advancing with an attempt at his customary assurance, offered her a chair. She waved it aside.

She was magnificently defiant, and the heart which no one but she had ever touched moved suddenly with its only affection, and to his surprise something not understood rose up with him. How should he know that emotion? It was reluctance to destroy. He, the pitiless, the calculating, gave an unforseen answer.

"Your promise; only your promise to marry me."

"I scorn you," she said.

Alice saw his chest heave and his fists clench. It was some moments before he spoke.

Then he said, in a choking voice, "Alice, give me your promise and I go away."

For her promise would bind her. But she knew it as well as he. She was mistress of herself, she had no fear; and she answered loftily:

"Sooner would I die!"

"Alice," he cried, almost wildly, as he cast himself before her, "think what you do! Do not force me to it! Promise!"

She looked upon him for a moment changed. His eyes were anxious and his mouth was tense—this was not acting. There was genuine feeling in him. Did the man love her? She hesitated.

"Promise! promise!" he begged.

She felt a woman's pitty for his agony, at the same time that she perceived her curious influence upon him. A strange appeal that was for her own sake to save him from himself. She realized, as he held out shaking hands, the passion which he was restraining, and knew that, once released, it would destroy her as a fire. But she did not fear. Pity gave the impulse to her change of mood, and she answered more gently, as one directs a headstrong child:

"Henry, go away."

"Will you not promise?" he asked. Rising, he stood before her, his forehead clouding.

It was to Alice as if she saw again before her an Indian of the woods with untrained impulses. And she was not vengeful; so she answered:

"Go, Henry, and I will not tell of you."

"But your promise!" he cried, stretching his arms toward her.

"Do not touch me!" she screamed, starting back.

Her cry swept all restraint away. She saw him straighten and move his shoulders as if to cast his mercy off. "So," he said, "you hate me?"

She did not answer, but stood beyond the table, thinking what could she do?

"Do you understand your helplessness?" he asked her harshly.

He was his wicked self again; the one good impulse of his life had spent its force. There was no softness in him now; and Alice, thinking rapidly, asked herself: "The door? No. The window?"

"Answer!" he cried, striding toward her.

She retreated toward the window, keeping her eyes upon his face. She was still calm, but his fury was almost at its outburst, and she saw no help.

"Answer!" he repeated, striking the table with his fist.

She stopped; she would die there where she stood; she would make him kill her. Ancestral courage came; she faced him with a look ablaze—a fearlessness that made him pause.

But she—she saw! The very wall was opening behind the captain; a homespun figure, tall, thin, tense for a struggle, already was within the room. She saw the angry eyes, the knotted fist, the oaken cudgel. A single stride and the rope-maker was at the captain's back. A little woman, creeping after, closed the cavity.

The captain knew only that the eye that had commanded him had shifted its gaze. He thought he had outfaced her, and sneered:

"You yield?"

She smiled; and he heard the step behind him. He whirled, his hand upon his sword. There stood Pete, and behind him Ann. The cudgel was raised.

"Draw!" Pete cried.

It was death to draw. The captain pushed the weapon back.

"Brute!" said Pete. "Coward! The wealth of Hancock for one blow at you! Throw down the sword!"

He was restraining himself with difficulty. The captain knew it wise to obey. He unhooked the sword and laid the weapon down. Pete kicked it to one side.

"Flush, do ye?" cried the man. "Do I soil the sword? 'Tis you who most disgrace it. Now, one word before you go. Try this again, and 'tis your death."

The captain resumed his manner, brushed down his sleeves, shook out his ruffles. He stood as if he were alone. Pete laughed.

"Ah, but you hear," he said; "else why work the muscles in your cheek? So, captain, try it not again, for, day or night, wherever the lady goes, there will be repemakers within call. At the assembly, at the church, upon the street men of mine shall follow her, and wait where she can cry to them. They shall sleep in this house—Frank Ellery's men. So, you did hear."

For the captain's fists had clenched. Pete laughed. "Go, Ann," he said. "See if the fellow in the kitchen can move. Bring him here, and tell the girl she'd best be leaving.

Ann went to the door, Sotheran, watching, saw that she unlocked it. The key had not been disturbed. He looked involuntarily along the walls, solid with their bookcases. Pete laughed again.

"How came we in?" he said. "Ay, tell me that."

Ann returned, driving before her Tabb, who, staggering and reeling, pressed his handkerchief to a bloody forehead, and seemed but just recovered from a daze.

"Go now," said Pete. He stepped back from the captain. "Pick up that sword, you fellow. Follow your master out."

Had there been a chance, the captain would still have resisted. But Pete was there with ready cudgel; dignity alone could cover the retreat. Looking at none of them, walking as if he spurned the place, Sotheran passed to the front door, which Ann held open. Tabb tottered after with the sword. A moment and the great door clanged behind them.

Then Alice, bewildered, the horror not yet past, felt Ann's hard hands seize hers. And Pete stood by her, suduenly humble and confused.

"Oh, my dearie," cried Ann. "Look not so strange. Are you hurt?"

"No," answered Alice. "How—what happened?"

"Pete came to the kitchen," explained Ann, "saying he must speak ye. He——"

"Roger sent me," cried Pete. "And I had treated him ill!"

"Tabb," went on Ann, "ordered Pete out. That is what the lass must have whispered him. There were words; Pete struck him down and hurried me here. The door was locked. To have forced it would have warned the captain, so we——" Ann stopped.

"How came you in?" demanded Alice.

"Ask me not," said Ann. "I have broken a promise, told a secret, and for you." The little woman's face worked.

"Ann, Ann!" cried Alice, "I can never thank you! Or you"—and she turned to Pete—"not in all my life."

The man looked down; he had never before been face to face with her, adoring from a distance merely. "'Twas for Master Frank," he mumbled.

All was for Frank! She saw how even in this danger, those who loved Frank had protected her. Present or absent, still he saved her. She hid her face in her hands.

CHAPTER VII.—DORCHESTER HEIGHTS.

Capt. Manly, first officer of the American navy, commander of a little fleet whose men were all commissioned in the army, lest, captured, they should be shot as pirates—Capt. Manly took heavy toll of the ships that were sent to the relief of Boston. Supplies and stores, food and drink, powder, guns, flints, balls, bullets—these he took and sent to the camp at Cambridge. But Howe never felt the loss. The rebel fleet was tiny, the opening of Massachusetts Bay was wide, the vessels sent from England were very numerous. So many came safe to port that there was comfort in Boston at the opening of spring.

As the mail on Common street cleared of snow, society turned out and enjoyed its last promenade on the parade ground of fashion. Lady Harriet was there, still outshining Mistress Oliver; and there were the beaux of the garrison—Harriman, Tudor, Ormsby. Alice was there, with Sotheran watching her; but while she was contented he was not, for each saw Pete lounging at a distance, yet keeping Alice in sight wherever she moved. By day or by night the rope-makers were near her now. She did not fear him; and he, tantalized and fruitlessly scheming, knew that she could defy him continually. He could not bear the sight of her; and, disengaging himself from the throng, went to his room in the barracks. Tabb was there.

"Tabb," the captain said, "I want the room."

The man hesitated. "If you please, sir——"

"Well?"

"Christine is very miserable, sir."

"Why did she leave her mistress, then?"

"Sir, could she dare to stay?"

"'Twas her own choice," returned his master.

"Well, is there more?"

"She says you promised I should marry her, sir," said Tabb.

Sotheran sneered. "And you would be willing?"

Tabb moved uneasily. "She's kind of pitiful."

"Fool," said his master. "The woman's worthless now. Would you lower yourself—give up your freedom? Come, come, Tabb, no more nonsense. I cannot have a married servant. Here is a guinea to stop the woman's mouth."

That day was the 2d of March. That night few people slept in Boston; for in the middle evening, from Lechmere's Point a mortar spoke, and the ball, rising to tower a moment at its height, fell within the town. From Cobble Hill the signal was answered, and a ball was sent against the British works in Charlestown. Then from Roxbury a cannon flashed, and upon the Neck a guardhouse flew to kindling. Washington's gunners were practicing.

The British batteries heard the challenge, and from Bunker's Hill, Barton's Point and the Neck answered the bombardment. All through the night the cannon thundered, and in that noise was little chance for sleep. There was small danger, but since ladies look not well from lack of sleep, there was no promenade the following day, although the sun was bright. The American batteries were silent; they were bedding their mortars better; and, besides, they had a reason for firing in the night. As darkness came, they opened again, and the full moon sailing over uncomfortable Boston, saw splinters falling into the streets, with here and there a broken window. But no one was hurt; there were few bombs, and the garrison laughed at the colonial general who supposed his fire effective. Yet Washington, new commander though he was, knew and had attained his purpose. As on the third night his batteries commenced to fire, sentries in Boston paced their beats with contempt, and watchers at the British post were loftily inattentive.

That was the night of the 4th of March. The morrow was the 5th, the anniversary of the massacre. A proper day for that to nerve the colonists to the spirit for a battle.

For the preparations were all finished. All the teamsters from the country round—three hundred drivers with their carts and horses—had come to Roxbury. The moon was bright. From the American lines at Roxbury the cannon were firing at the town. The British scarcely answered from the Neck. None noticed the dark column of men which, off to the left, in full view crossed Dorchester Neck and mounted the slope of the promontory. The slow bombardment accomplished its purpose. No suspicion was aroused. The troops slept undisturbed within their barracks, the sentinels dozed upon the fleet; the Tories in the town at last found sleep and heard no more cannonade.

But in the morning Boston woke, and rubbed astonished eyes. On the twin Heights which so long stood bare were now two strong redoubts. The parapets were high, and across them lowered the muzzles of cannon. And still upon the Heights men were working busily, with pick and shovel deepening the ditches which surrounded the defenses, packing closer the earth among the facines, felling the orchards on the slope to form abbatis, and placing barrels of earth, ready to roll them down upon an attacking force.

The Americans in Dorchester saw the British boats convey to the castle many hundred men. The ships closed in; an assault was evidently intended; and messages went hurrying from Washington in Dorchester to Putnam in Cambridge to be ready for the signal.

In the redoubt nearest the castle, which would bear the first attack, Frank Ellery leaned upon a cannon and patted its could muzzle. The eyes or his men were eager but their mouths were firm. The riflemen were ready; and he knew that Washington, who had just inspected the defenses was satisfied. "Remember," the general had said, "the 5th of March," and the men's response was resolute. The regiments that forced their way through the entangling trees would have to meet Frank's charges of grape before the barrels were rolled, and must be disciplined indeed if they could attain the forty yards for which the riflemen reserved their fire.

And there was another combat impending. When the British should land on Dorchester, rockets were to signal Putnam in Cambridge. Within the river were boats and barges; ready on the shore were 4,000 men—the best drilled of the troops burning with desire to cross the Back Bay and storm the town. That was to be indeed a day of fighting worse than the carnage planned for February. The town might be destroyed; the flower of both armies would certainly perish. Frank could not be easy as he thought of Alice.

But as the day wore on, and by the castle the British seemed ready to embark again, the wind which had been blowing all the day—a high east wind, driving across the dull heaven wisps and rags of clouds, the forerunners of a tempest—grew into a gale. The boats had wallowed their way from Boston to the Castle, drenching the soldiers with spray. At noon the strait between Dorchester and Castle Island was a mass of white-caps, and by the middle of the afternoon the waves were high on the beach. Washington came again to the redoubt, and, standing by Frank's side, gazed down at the water. A powerful surf was running. No boat could live upon that shore.

Frank saw his chief frown as he turned away. "Mr. Ellery," said Washington, "our visitors cannot come. I know not which will mourn the most, you or I."

The British remained at the castle Evening fell. Through the night blew the furious wind; louder grew the pounding of the surf. The rain came about dark, and when it came it fell in torrents. Men were still busy; in spite of the rain and darkness the works were growing strong-er, and when day came the British, could they have landed, would have had to climb a slippery hill against a fortress. There would be no fight.

Washington's end was gained. He saw, and Howe saw, too. All through the 6th the gale continued, but the rebels worked constantly, and when at night the wind lessened the forts were so strong that it would have been madness to attack.

In Boston it was known that the generals were in council at the Province House. People gathered in the streets—Whigs with faces grimly anticipative, Tories pale and anxious. The door of the Province House opened at last; the officers came out. The admiral first, with head bent down, hurried to his boat; the generals, refusing to answer questions, went to their quarters. But the decision was not long withheld. It was whispered first; then it was spoken; then, with a voice of despair, it was cried through the streets. Men rushed headlong to their homes, to shut themselves from the light of day. Their heaven was shattered; its fragments were falling upon their heads; they saw themselves ruined, their families destitute, their homes destroyed. That news carried consternation to hundreds of hearts, for Howe had determined to evacuate the town.

CHAPTER VIII.

EVACUATION.

Confusion indescribable, consternation in the extreme, paralyzed for a while the minds of the Tories. All illusions were swept away, and in their place was a reality never contemplated; a horrible black future with the immediate need to save the most precious possessions, and in haste; whether well or sick, young or old, to pack and go. Each according to his character fought against despair, and, summoning his energies as he might, fell to his work.

On the promontory of Dorchester a hill close overhung the town. It stretched to such a point that it flanked the British embankment on the Neck, and from a short half mile could rake the gunners at their work, or in the other direction could pitch a ball far within the town. It bore another of those rugged New England names which proved so full of meaning to the British. Noddle's Island, Breed's Hill, Bunker Hill, Cobble Hill, Lechmere Point, Lamb's Dam, were now to add Nook's Hill to their number. Howe had had his eye upon it; on the night of the ninth a fire was seen there, and his batteries opened.

All night the cannon roared, from the Americans and British alike. It was the severest fire that yet had come. Balls fell crashing in the town, and one struck the Ellery house, where Thomas Ellery, crouching by the library hearth: Tudor, anxious for his sister's safety, and Brush, making the conditions of a bargain, all started at the thud of the impact.

But two who were there—Alice sitting by the fire, and Sotheran leaning at the mantel—did not move. Sotheran had come, according to his policy, to keep himself in Alice's mind, and to hold up before her, by sinister glances from his steely eyes, the threat by which he meant to win her. It was at a moment when their eyes had met that the clash came, but neither of them stirred. Sotheran shot his threat; Alice met it fearlessly; and erect, unmovable, unyielding, they scarcely heard a noise which had no terrors for either.

But the others heard above them the splintering of wood—the ball entered by a window. The ceiling was jarred, some plaster fell, and as Thomas started frightened from his seat, before his eyes a part of the wall swung slowly open. A bookcase moved bodily from its position and showed a dark cavity behind.

It was Tudor who stopped Ellery in his flight, and Brush who seized the candle. "It will not come again, ye fool!" cried the Tory. "Hey, man, see what's here! Did ye know, Tom?"

But he saw that Ellery had not known. Brush stepped boldly to the secret chamber, and held his light within it. "Hey!" he cried, "a noble hiding place. Come here, Tom—stairs! Room for a man to live a month! Come and explore."

"Come away, Crean," said Ellery. Tudor was astonished; but into Alice's glance came a reminder, and Sotheran, seeing from the corner of his eye, bit his lip, held his glance with difficulty a moment longer, then looked away.

But Brush disappeared. They heard him suddenly cry: "Hi Tom, come here! Bags, egad, and Ellery plate! And books!"

"Hooks!" cried Ellery, and sprang after him into the chamber.

They brought out heavy bags and laid them on the floor; they brought a brass-bound box; they brought great tankards, platters, plates, flagons and candlesticks, and piled them on the hearth. They brought smaller bags; and, lastly, two by two, Ellery brought the books.

"Why do you bring these?" asked Brush. "They have no value. With these, Tom"—and he touched the bags with his foot—"ye can start again."

But Ellery, saying nothing, and glancing furtively at Alice and her brother, opened a great ledger and laid it upon the embers of the fire. It smoked and blazed; another followed, and then another, and while the flames rose up the chimney Ellery, more and more erect, more and more secure, allowed his nervous smile to grow into a sneer, and caressed with his glance the bags, the box, and the silver at his feet.

But Brush, rubbing his hands, saw in the discovery both revenge and profit. Frank Ellery was well served, and Tom he sure would pay well for his passage. And Sotheran now saw the tables turned. Looking at Alice, he strove to command her eye and express his triumph, he she would not allow it. She saw in the Ellery plate and jewels Frank's dearest treasures, now in his uncle's possession, and if taken to Halifax lost to Frank forever.

"Come," said Tudor, coldly, at last, disgusted by a scene which he did not understand, but in which he suspected some dishonesty. "Come, Mr. Brush, let us complete our bargain. I and my company are ordered to sail on your two ships, and you advise the Elizabeth as the more comfortable for my sister."

"Ay," said Brush. "The brigatine has no space for soldiers; they must sail on the Minerva; but the Elizabeth has the better cabins, and is the easier boat. And we need no soldiers for defense; we shall be with the fleet."

"I am doubtful," said Tudor to Alice, "whether you should stay on shore so long. We shall do the very last to go."

For the light infantry and grenadiers, as at Concord and Breed's Hill, had again been detailed for the post of danger. Brush put in a hasty word for himself.

He saw before him the opportunity of his life. That evening he had received from Howe too busy with his many cares to choose his men discriminately—authority to seize all property of value. Here was a noble chance for peculation; and the sailing money of those who sailed with him made an extra perquisite. Brush believed his fortune made.

"Ah, my lady," he said, turning to Alice, "you are well off to sail in my little ship, instead of the great transports. With Commissioner Hallowell, to-night 37 people are bunking together on the same cabin floor, and there they wait until the army sails. But you are comfortable aboard, and with me——"

Alice turned her eyes from him. The man spoke truth, but he was odious; she hoped for a quick voyage in such company. The secret passage still occupied her of Frank, and here she was, about to flee the town, to see him again—when!

"The arrangement suits me," she said. "Complete it quickly, George."

"Complete it quickly, Mr. Brush," said Tudor, "my sister and I have the two cabins on the Elizabeth—my men and my lieutenant sail on the Miner. The general has permitted it. No one can say how long this waiting is to last. You are to lie close to the wharf to receive us."

Brush laughed. "Never fear," he said again. "I sail on the Elizabeth myself, and until the last moment I shall be busy on shore."

"Then here is the money," said Tudor. "Give me a receipt."

Brush went to the table to write. As he signed it Alice, who had been sitting by the bookcase, rose and almost involuntarily pushed it shut. As it swung into its place she heard a muffled click. The catch was not injured, the door had but jarred open.

"Hi!" said Brush, starting. "I wanted——"

"'Tis right," said Ellery briskly. "There can be nothing more for me."

But for me," said Brush, "there will be greater pay. For safe carriage of you and all that treasure on the Elizabeth, you must give me now——"

"George," said Alice, turning to the door, "I am going to my room. Capt. Sotheran, pray excuse me."

"I return immediately, Henry," said Tudor, following his sister.

They left Ellery and Brush bitterly bargaining, Sotheran, contemptuous of them, exhausted as he was at the discovery of Frank's treasure, frowned as Alice carelessly excused herself. The girl walked close to the edge of danger; she had no fear of him.

But Alice, in her room, sank in her chair with very little spirit. Now that they were upstairs the noise of the cannonade sounded more clearly.

"Hear that!" cried Tudor, standing by her side.

It was the worst they had ever heard, except on the morning of the Charlestown battle. The sound was like the continuous rolling of thunder, now with a louder, near report now with the steady booming of the American cannon.

"But do not fear," said Tudor, "the house is not likely to be hit again."

"I do not fear," responded Alice. She raised her eyes to her brother's face. "Do you see where we have come? we are bombarded in our homes, and we must flee the town."

"I see," said Tudor gloomily; "I am amazed; I do not understand it."

"It is punishment," said Alice. Her brother made no answer. In a moment she added: "It is a just punishment."

She thought he might start or exclaim. Instead, he turned to her with sober face. "Do you think so?" he asked, with interest certainly, but without astonishment.

"We are in the wrong," she answered.

She understood his answer. "I am a soldier," he said. "I must go now. I will keep you informed. Do you be ready packed." He kissed her good night.

In the morning it was seen that the Americans had not finished their redoubt upon Nook's Hill. But a beginning had been made, and Howe saw that he must

done; there was barely enough soldiers left to guard the fortifications. Proper policing and working were no longer possible.

It was Brush's opportunity, and he seized it. He knew the town well; he knew the poorer sort of Tories—hangers on after the smaller officers, men ready for violence, like himself, when fawning failed. Fawning had secured him his commission, but with violence he meant to execute it. The gang gathered about him were ready for whatever he might propose. His vessels began to fill up with the rich harvest he reaped.

Stores were broken open, their contents strewed upon the floor and even on the sidewalk; new barrels of flour lying above sacks of rice upbraided for a richer booty. The evidence showed that not Brush alone had his hand in this; the damage was too wide and wanton. Brush was attending strictly to the gathering of marketable merchandise. The looting of nonessentials was a detail matter beside his systematic gains.

"Someone else than Brush is doing this," Tudor said to Sotheran one day. "There must be soldiers at it, or men from the fleet."

Sotheran smiled. "Surely," he said, "I saw last night a party of sailors, headed by a petty officer, and with lanterns, at work upon a door with hatchets."

"'Tis forbidden under pain of death!" cried Tudor. "Is there no end to bills."

"There was a bill upon the door," said Sotheran.

"And you did not interfere?"

Sotheran shrugged. "Why should I?" Sotheran shrugged frequently in those days, with the same indifference. Disdays, with the same indifference. Disdain, despair even, could not touch him. He curled his lip when Tabb, for the fourth time, came to him with a request. "But I cannot get the woman a passage," said the cockerel.

"My God, sir!" cried Tabb. "To leave her behind, in her condition! And if I had married her, there would have been room with the other settlers' wives."

"Why did you not marry her then?" sneered his master. He turned carelessly away, leaving Tabb, with purple face, choking down curses.

But Tudor was sickening of the scenes he saw. He saw intrigue in the day, and unsafe for women to go in the day, and forbade her to go beyond the garden, to Barbara. She could not even go to Barbara.

"I will take your farewell to-day," he said. "You must not leave this place until we go to the shipyard. Thank heaven, I think it will be but two days more."

Two days went by with confusion and looting, and then other days passed and the wind became east. Tudor with Alice's safety ever on his mind, looked impatiently for a change. All but a few of the loyalists had left their homes, down the harbor by the castle they were massed, crowded in their narrow quarters, miserably cooped in their narrow quarters, the face of the approaching longing, in the face of the bleak northern port which was to be their refuge. And with such a command over them that at any time he might destroy half the British army, Washington grew impatient, and acted once more.

From the lines they saw, on that last night, the glimmer of lanterns on Nook's Hill, and heard across the inlet the blow of picks, so near was the jutting knoll. All night the British fired upon it, but without response, the Americans knew the town was theirs. In the morning the small redoubt stood there, well filled with men and crowded with cannon which Dickie Ellery had waited for the word to fire. The defenses at the Neck were at his mercy.

Howe saw that his time was up, and issued the order for immediate evacuation.

CHAPTER IX.—VILLAINY.

It was early on the morning of the seventeenth of March that Tudor sent by his servant a note to Alice. "We are preparing to embark. I have notified the Elizabeth.' Go on board at once."

So Alice, while Ann stood by with joy and grief contending in her heart, thrust into her bag and sent it to the ship. Her boxes had been carried on board the ship days ago; Ellery had hastened before her to the wharf. Alice took a last look at the room and went down the stairs.

In the hall were standing a dozen men, paperhangers, and before them was Pete, Many of their faces had grown familiar to Alice in the past three weeks, and she had seen them as they went in and in turn street, or had noticed them as in turn they watched the house. As she saw them grouped there, thin and ragged, but determined to her for Master Frank's sake, she felt deeply grateful to them, and went to Pete as to an old servant, giving him her hand.

"I can never thank you," she said, simply.

"Oh, my lady," cried the tall fellow, his face glowing with emotion, "why do you go? Stay here with us! We can hide you for half an hour; then Master Frank will come."

"Ay, stay," murmured the others pressing forward to her. "You are safe with us. We will die for you."

To Alice that devotion was a sign of the essence of Frank's character, which made men love to serve him. It represented him clearly, and showed with saddened him clearly, and showed with sadden confidence her own longing to stay. To give herself to those rugged men, to wait for Frank to repose in his strength for the rest of her life—there was a picture of happiness which, after such danger, was alluring to her, so fatigued and lonely. But though Barbara had assured her of his love, though his own actions had proclaimed it, he had not spoken, and it could not be.

"Thank you," she said, and from her tones more than from her words they knew her gratitude. "Thank you, but I must go."

She felt Pete seize her hand again and he kissed it, and tears came to her eyes. Through the film of them she looked upon their honest faces, and saw the gloomy house which was so dear to her, and she saw Ann at her elbow, pinched and sorrowful. She stooped and kissed the little woman.

"Good-by, good-by!" she said, and hurried from the house.

She knew that at a distance the Whigs were following her, but she would not glance behind. She could not bear to see them again, or to look at the dark house, and she hastened to the wharf. The boat was there, with Ellery in it, and a ruffinally crew at the oars. She stepped in, and sitting in the stern, drew her hood down over her face. Then, at last a nervous glance at the boats which, loaded with soldiers, were pushing off from Long Wharf and the South Battery, and he heard with relief the coxswain's order:

"Give way."

On board the ship Alice drew a long breath. She had left the town. This was the beginning of a new life for her. England next, and a country life, quiet and peaceful, seeing neither war nor men, with many years to pass through before death. she would live on her father's little estate and give herself to charity—might she find better gratitude than Christine's. This was hard and bitter, but she was born to endure and could bear it. She turned for a last glance at the town, but her eye caught first and could not pass the distant heights, whose forts were driving them away. There was the strongest reminder of Frank, determined and successful.

Some one was pulling at her cloak. She turned and saw Roger.

"Roger!" she cried. "How came you here?"

There were tears in the lad's eyes. "I slipped away from Tabb," he said. "I meant to find Pete and stay with him, but my uncle met me at a corner."

"Your uncle!" asked Alice. She saw Brush standing by. "Is he your uncle? Can I do nothing for you?"

"Nothing," he answered sadly.

"Have courage," she answered; "I owe you much. You shall be my servant when we land, Christine——" She turned away; it hurt her to speak of the girl.

Roger could have told her of Christine's despair; of Tabb, distracted between his military duties and the reproaches of his ill-awakened conscience. But the boy said nothing, and watched Alice as she went to her cabin.

Barbara had looked out from her house upon the hurried departure of the soldiers from the barracks on the Common. They had gone, the last man of them, with their belongings hanging about them in bundles, each man with a heavy load. That moment they were embarking at the Battery, and half an hour the last redcoat, the last Tory, would have left the town. Her bosom rose and fell in triumph? Was there no other feeling?

"There goes Anthony Paddock!" cried her father from the parlor window.

"Anthony!" she cried, and ran out to say good-by.

She called after him, but she was too late. Anthony was walking fast, his hat drawn, his eyes upon the ground. The bundle for which he had returned clasped fiercely under his arm. He was taking a dreary farewell of Boston, the town which he should never see again.

Barbara, with tears in her eyes, leaned across the fence and looked at him. She had known him when he was gay, so proud, so confident! She knew how he still mourned Dickie Ellery, and with a woman's sympathy she divined his present feelings. She was so intent upon her thoughts of him that she started

to Washington, return Free Pass Send 25c. stamps. Address Pass Dept., National Tribune, Washington, D.C.

Pistol Practise

Is becoming more popular among women. The reason given is that a woman should know how to use the pistol for self protection. The theory should be carried farther. Where a woman is in danger from assault once she is in danger from disease every day of her life. Women have not only to run the risk of diseases which threaten husband, brother, and son, but they have also to guard against diseases which are peculiar to womanhood.

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when she heard a voice.

There was Tudor at the gate. The color rushed to her cheeks, quick floods of joy and fear surged through her heart. He was very serious; his face showed the strain of his recent anxieties. Yet he, like Anthony, had been gay.

"May I come in?" he asked.

Her coquetry was with her yet. "The gate is gone," she responded.

He leaned toward her earnestly. "Mistress Savage," he said again, "may I not come in?"

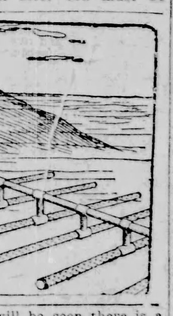
She dropped her eyes. "I pray you enter," she answered very soberly.

He stood before her. "Mistress Savage," he said, "I wished to carry away with me the memory that I had been permitted to enter here, in proof that we are friends at parting. And I bring Alice's farewell."

To Be Continued.

WATER SUPPLY AND FILTERING SYSTEM

The inventor of the filtering system represented in the accompanying picture states that the chief requisites of water systems for cities and towns are "due quantity, maximum purity and moderate cost for installation and repair," and he claims to have devised a system so constructed as to fulfill these requirements. The system is intended for use in connection with a natural bed of sand or fine gravel in a river or lake bottom, but it is also possible to install the plant where an artificial filter bed must be



constructed. As will be seen there is a main pipe leading from the pumping station to a series of perforated pipes lying across a channel, in connection with a bed of sand. The perforated pipes are buried in this sand to a depth of several feet, the fineness of the sand, as well as the location of the bed, being elements in determining the proper amount of covering necessary. The water flows by natural gravitation through the sand and into the pipes, and is then drawn to the pumping station and delivered to the water system.

BRILLIANTS.

A mind not to be changed by place or time.
The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.
—Milton.

I do not ask for any crown
But that which all may win;
Nor try to conquer any world
Except the one within.
Be thou my guide until I find,
Led by a gentler hand,
The happy kingdom in myself,
And dare to take command.
—Louisa M. Alcott.

Already the nesting sparrows
Are clothed in a mist of gray,
And under the breast of the swallow
The warm eggs stir to-day.

Already the cricket is busy
With hints of soberer days,
And the goldenrod lights slowly
Its torch for the autumn blaze.

O brief, bright smile of summer!
O days divine and dear!
The voices of winter's sorrow
Already we can hear.
—Celia Thaxter.

What change is on the fields?—the old known land
Spreads by some goddess of the twilight planned,
A cloudy world of, formless trees and flowers,
Where with cool hands the placid gardener, Night,
Waters the blossoms of the pale moonlight
With quiet dews of unregarded hours.
—Margaret Sackville.

Give me the gospel of the fields and woods—
The sermons written in the book of books;
The sweet communion of the things of earth
Fresh with the warm baptism of the sun.
Give me the offertory of bud and bloom,
The perfect carolling of happy birds.
Give me the creed of one of God's fair days
Wrought in the beauty of its loveliness;
And then, the benediction of the stars,
His eloquent ministers of the night.
—The Watchman.

A Carping Kansan.

Atchison Globe (Rep.)

Cuba has gained its freedom, at an expense of several million dollars to the United States. This country would have sacrificed a good many lives in the cause of Cuba had not the Spanish been afraid to fight.

Cuba gets freedom. What do we get out of it? True, we have Fred Funston and Teddy Roosevelt, but what substantial return have we for the millions spent on that island? We made a good trade in Cuba, however, compared with the deal we made in the Philippines.

The Right Trust for Them.

"I've been told that the bass drummers of the country have formed a trust."

"Why don't they go into a trust that is already formed?"

"What trust?"

"The beet trust!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PHILIPPINE WOMEN.

Men Let Their Wives Do the Work, but They Are Very Affectionate.

Interesting views from a woman's standpoint of certain phases of the life of the Philippine women are expressed to her many friends in Atlanta by Miss Hermoine Nare who has just returned from the islands, where her father's position as chaplain in the United States army called him for many months.

"We were stationed during most of our stay in the Philippines," said Miss Nare recently, "in Pampanga, one of the northern provinces, and the people with whom we came principally in contact were of the middle and lower classes. Before the war there had been many families of the wealthy and aristocratic class there, but their beautiful homes had been burned by the Spanish and they had moved away to Manila or to other cities. The governor and a judge with their families lived in Pampanga, but for the most part the people were not of the leisure class—that is, they are not of the class which we call idle, meaning those whose financial condition is such that work is not necessary. None of the Filipinos deem work necessary, and therefore, they are all idle, or comparatively so.

"What work is done among these two classes, at least, is done principally by the women, and the principal work is the cultivation of rice. In Pampanga rice, bamboo and bananas are the chief growths encouraged, and it is the women who give these things the little care they need. It is not at all unusual to see a man with his wife on the streets, the wife carrying a baby and perhaps some other burden, and the husband bearing a rooster under his arm. As a consequence of the fact that the women are the laborers and the men spend their time betting on cock fights, the contrast in the male and female physique is opposite to that of the white race. The women are sturdy looking—broad shouldered, broad hipped and erect, their backs masculine in strength—and the men are frail, stupid and puny, even their hands frail and slender, all of them apparently and actually fit subjects for consumption.

"The men let their wives do the work, but they are very affectionate, as they can well afford to be. It is easy to caress and say sweet things, and so the women, as far as words go, are treated well.

"Their domestic duties are simple, because their homes and their lives are so simple. The houses are bare and, therefore, there need be little cleaning done, but the houses are well kept and the people are also neat in person.

"The women make their own clothes, as a rule, but they do not handle work. There is some embroidery at times on their waists, but even this is often imported from Germany. It is not unusual, too, to see a woman on the streets, her loose flowing waist of handsome material and carefully made, and her skirt of the cheapest cotton goods, and in a remarkable state of limpness and neglect. Over a thin skirt, sometimes with a shapeless train, they wear at times a straight piece of black cloth merely pinned about them, two corners tucked in at the waist in front, and the others hanging in points on the sides. They wear no hose, but only sandals, which they carelessly slip off their heels when they are seated at ease, and hats were unknown to them until they saw those of the Americans, who, by the way, enjoy the Philippine customs of going bareheaded. Since the advent of several hundred American teachers, hats are being more commonly worn by the Americans.

"The social life is quite gay, dancing being the favorite amusement. Many of the young men play the violin, or the guitar, and at frequent intervals family parties—which are quite large, because everybody seems to be in some way related—are formed for a dance, and they have their own pretty square dances, and the same waltz we know. In the square dances chairs are brought for the ladies to sit upon while the opposite members of the set are dancing, and the young men are very chivalrous in their attentions at this time. When the dance is over, however, their partners usually leave the girls in their seats on one side of the room, while they talk among themselves in another group. The same thing occurs at dinner parties. The girls sit in rows facing one another and the men talk among themselves, occasionally joining the girls to say a few words to them, when not actually at the table.

"The Filipinos are very fond of the theatre, and although in the provinces the actors and actresses are out of the striking ability, being natives of apparently medium education, the natives themselves seem well pleased.

"The education of the women of these classes, which would be called working classes in an industrial country, is neglected. Many of them are sent to convents and their accomplishments are meager. The only native women of superior culture I met there were speakers and musicians at a demonstration commemorating the deeds of Rizal, a beloved patriot, and I was told that these women were actresses there for the occasion.

"The native women in the province where we lived did not call on the American women, whether from prejudice or custom I could not discover. In some parts of the islands the women did exchange visits, but in Pampanga, even when the Philippine young men, who enjoyed calling on the American girls, were asked to bring their sisters, the sisters declined, and it was difficult, therefore, to learn of their lives and thoughts and feelings."

Postscript Confessions of a Wife.

To-day I asked John, for the third time, if he would allow me to sign my real name to the poems which I occasionally write for the home paper, but he is utterly heartless and refused to listen to my simple request. He also refuses to wear the flowered silk skirts which I, in a spirit of economy, purchased for him, knowing that when they became worn they would make beautiful coverings for sofa pillows. When I consider how bitter has been my married life, how my slightest requests have been brutally refused, how I have been considered more as a child than a wife, I feel that our handsome coachman, who listens so sympathetically to my troubles, is my real affinity, and that it would be better if we—but I must put away this horrible thought!—Indianapolis Sun.

Poetry.

"Do you like poetry?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Mrs. Cumrox "Prose always looks to me as if the were crowding their words together because they were trying to economize on paper. Poetry looks much lavisher and elegant."—Washington Star.

THREE DAYS.

Then Postum Saved Him.

It makes rather solid friends of people when they discover a liquid food that will save life in extreme cases of need.

Speaking of Postum Food Coffee, a lady in Toledo, O., says, "For over five years now I have used Postum Coffee entirely in place of the ordinary coffee or tea.

I used to have stomach trouble and every time I drank a cup of ordinary coffee suffered the greatest distress. My troubles left when I left off coffee and began using Postum.

The most severe test I know of was when my husband was down with gastric typhoid fever. His stomach would retain nothing; we tried milk and various other drinks. Everything we put into his stomach would come up in less than three minutes. After the third day of this kind of work, I concluded to give him some Postum Coffee. He drank it and relished it and retained it, and for four weeks he lived on Postum and nothing else to speak of. You can depend upon it that Postum gained some good friends, for husband would have died if it had not been for the nourishment afforded by Postum Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Free Whiskey

One Quart Bottle of Miss Chicago 15-Year-Old Rye Or Bourbon Whiskey Free to All, Charges Prepaid.

This Free Offer is Made Regardless of Cost to Quickly Introduce this Celebrated Whiskey in Every City, Town and Hamlet in the U. S.—Send Name and Address To-day—it is Free.

The distillers of this famous brand could not afford do this only that they are positive after you have given this celebrated whiskey a trial you will gladly

Trade Mark MISS CHICAGO.

tell your friends and will order the whiskey regularly and in this way they will be amply rewarded for making this most liberal, free offer. Doctors prescribe it. The most fastidious drink it. The best judges adopt it. It is a genuine treat on the sideboard and a tonic by the sick bed. No such whiskey is known outside the storehouses of the famous Malcolm Distilleries and should be in every home.

Send your name and address to the Malcolm Distilleries Co., 282 Robey and Madison Sts., Chicago, Ill. The above offer is genuine. They ask no questions or references of any kind; all who write will be given a quart bottle of Miss Chicago Rye or Bourbon Whiskey, whichever you prefer, absolutely free, all charge prepaid. Remember this offer is only open for those who would like to buy Miss Chicago Whiskey by the gallon in case the free part proves satisfactory. Write to-day. We want every lover of good whiskey to give it a trial.

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper:

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The Dairy of a Goose Girl, byt Kate Douglas Wiggin, is a quaint story of a girl, tired of society and lovers, who took refuge on an English poultry farm. It is a delightful sketch of rural England.

The End of the Trail, by Frank Lewis Nason, is a dramatic novel of mining and ranching life in Colorado, written with intense realism.

A Remedy for Love, by Ellen Olney Kirk, is an old-fashioned love story, with plenty of amusing incidents.

From Charles Schibner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Theology and Ethics of the Hebrews, by Prof. Archibald Duff, is an exposition of the growth and development of the national religion of the Jews, which throws much new light upon the Old Testament narratives.

A History of English Literature, by Profs. Wm. Vaughn Moody and Robert M. Lovett, both of the University of Chicago, is a most valuable book, brief but comprehensive, on English literature, treated from an historical standpoint.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Meditations of an Autograph Collector, by Adrian H. Joline, is a charming book of gossip about autographs and their collecting, illustrated with many portraits and autograph letters.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

"I" Bacca Queen, by Theodora W. Wilson, is a novel of English life among the middle class and working people. It is well worth reading.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th st., New York:

Fables of the Elite, by Dorothy Dix, is a volume of sketches that have a good deal of common sense, dash and slang. The illustrations fit the tales.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

Abroad With the Jimmies, by Lillian Bell, is a light and sketchy volume concerning the travels of a party of Americans in Europe. It is charmingly piquant.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

Mr. Whitman, by Elizabeth Pullen, is a novel concerning an American business man who visits Italy. It is full of fun.

From the C. M. Clark Publishing Co., Boston:

Miss Petticoats, by Dwight Tilton, is a novel whose scenes are laid in a New England seaport and in New York. It is an excellent story, and will be deservedly popular.

THE TRIPLICATE BAGGAGE CHECK

It is a matter of common knowledge, among travelers especially, that much confusion and annoyance result from the present duplicate system of checking articles in parcel rooms, railroad stations, etc., mistakes in delivery often occurring because there is no means of identifying the owner should the article be delivered

at the wrong address. The object sought to be attained by the use of the triplicate check is to give the owner of the parcel or baggage a third coupon, to be given up as a means of identification upon delivery of the goods. The tag is to be used in the following manner: On each of the three parts appears the same number, and if the baggage is to be transferred from the station of deposit, then the parts will also have the name of the station of departure and destination. The two detachable coupons are given to the owner of the baggage, and the third is placed on the goods. When the owner arrives at his or her destination and desires the delivery of the baggage one of the coupons may be given to the delivery man, enabling him to secure the goods, the remaining coupon being given up when the delivery is made, thus identifying the owner, and at the same time providing a receipt to prove the proper delivery has been made.

PACIFIC CABLE FROM CANADA TO AUSTRALIA

The English are now laying a cable to connect Canada and Australia which, for strategic reasons, is to touch only at British landing places. It goes from Vancouver to Fanning Island, thence to Fiji, thence to Norfolk Island and from there in two lines, to Australia and to New Zealand. The stretch to Fanning Island is the longest yet attempted, being about 6,800 kilometers. The total length is 15,000 kilometers. The ocean depth is about 5,500 meters. The cost of construction will be about $7,000,000 and the earnings are expected to be about $150,000 yearly. It is hoped to send about 1,500,000 words daily, working eighteen hours each day.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Indigestion in Fowls.

Editor Farmstead:—Who can tell what ails my hens? I feed them on corn chop, wheat, and they get some oats. They have been dying off nearly all winter. Every now and then I lose a big hen. The comb gets pale, they lose appetite and strength, and some lose the use of their legs along towards death. I at first thought they had cholera, and treated them for it, but they died just the same. —G. F. B., Rosita, Colo.

We submitted your letter to a successful poultry raiser, who says the trouble is indigestion. Don't feet any corn; nothing but moderate rations of wheat, and make them work for that by strewing it over chaff so they must scratch to find the wheat. Put bicarbonate of soda in their drink water—enough to make it taste clearly of the soda.

Gooseberry Worms.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell all who raise gooseberries to not use any Paris green, hellebore or sprayer about their gooseberries. Watch for the first appearance of worms; then take dry, fresh ashes, in the morning, while the dew is on the leaves, and throw them all over and through the bushes till ashes are on all the leaves. Their time is past for this year. They will not bother any more until next spring, about the time the berries commence to set.—Old Subscriber, Carthage, Mo.

Keep Pigs on Ground.

Editor Farmstead: Some time ago some one asked what to do for pigs confined in a pen with a floor and which did not do well. Pigs or hogs that do not have access to soil or dirt must have it thrown in to them fresh occasionally.—H. B. Toledo, Ore.

Trouble With a Dog.

Editor Farmstead: The doctor says my dog has corea. He was taken very sick, and would eat nothing, and one hind leg swelled up. Every noon I made him eat two eggs and milk, beaten up with sugar. He soon got so he would eat good beef and bread and milk, but staggers all over, falls down every time he turns around and if he tries to shake himself when he eats, his hind feet will rise up from the floor slowly until he tips over on his head. He weaves when he stands still and straightens his hind legs out back, as if he were pulling something. He seems to be in no pain, but he gets no better. Can any one tell me what to do and what is the matter with him?—L. R. C., Bay Springs, Mich.

Cow With Cough.

Editor Farmstead: I have a three-year-old cow, in good flesh, giving a good quantity of milk, and seeming perfectly well in all respects except that she has a cough. She has coughed more or less for the past two months. There are no real coughing spells, only an occasional hacking cough.

Will it be likely to lead to more serious troubles, and is there anything that can cure it? This is my first question to the Farmsteaded during a subscription of more than twenty years, but have received many valuable suggestions from the department.—J. N., Wonewoc, Wis.

Strange White Spots.

Editor Farmstead: I have a bay horse about twelve or fourteen years old. Last winter white spots began to appear around his mouth, nose and eyes, and now nearly his whole nose is white. It did not get sore. There is hardly any hair on the spots. Can any one tell me the cause? Also, a remedy.

Is it contagious to other horses coming in contact with it?—D. B. H., Stratford, Iowa.

Dying Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—I want some one that knows to tell me what is the matter with my fruit trees—whether it is a disease or an insect that causes them to die? The small branches dry up. They begin about the first or second week in May. Pears seem to be the worst affected; the thriftiest the worst. The small branches and fruit die and dry up, and I can't see what the cause is. They dry up as if they had been stung by the cicada. But there are none. This first appeared in 1899, and is worse this year than in former years. I would like to know the cause and remedy for it. Some say it is the San Jose scale, but it only affects the small branches and fruit buds. —E. R., Lizemore, W. Va.

Mites in Hen-House.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please tell me how to get rid of mites in hen house?—W. W. W., Jet, Okla.

Gapes in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—The gapes in young chickens is caused by a very small worm in the windpipe, caused by letting the chicks out in the dew very early in the morning, but once the chicks have the disease a reliable remedy is what is wanted. My remedy is to extract the worm by means of a very coarse horse hair. Get a coarse horsehair, about 12 inches long; put the ends together and twist the hair, leaving a small loop in the end; now take your chicken and place its feet between your knees, and with your left hand stretch its neck up and open its mouth at the same time. Now insert the loop hair down the windpipe of the chick, all the time twisting or turning the hair around. It is a very difficult operation, and a great deal of patience must be exercised; but if properly done will never fail to cure, and is the only sure remedy.—A. B., Maumee, O.

Absorbents in Stables.

Stable bedding performs a valuable service outside of providing comfort for stock. One of the most successful farmers is said to have declared that he would have found farming unprofitable but for the manner of bedding his animals. His object was not only to save food by keeping his stock dry and warm, but also to absorb every ounce of liquid manure. The kind of bedding and its preparation greatly influences the loss or gain. When whole straw is used the liquids are not wholly absorbed, but when the straw is cut up fine it not only fills the stalls better, and prevents cold draughts along the floor, but also fully absorbs the liquids and goes into the manure heap in a condition which permits of rapid decomposition. Then there is the great amount of labor saved when handling manure that is fine. One of the advantages in the shredding of corn fodder is that the stalks are torn to pieces and made available for bedding, the stalks being put to use instead of remaining in the fields. It takes time to reduce coarse materials in the heap but

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 822 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

when they are fine they soon decompose and also hold more plant food in solution.

Don't Be "Average."

The average farmer never was a success and never will be. The average farmer makes no more than a living. It is the man who rises above the medium that gets there. The cows in one state are said to average only 150 pounds of butter a head annually. At ordinary prices this would not feed a good cow a year. The fact of the case is, there is neither profit nor glory in an average of anything raised on the farm and the man who expects to succeed as a dairyman must rise higher in the scale.

Take Care of the Apples.

Growers are urgently advised by the trade to spray and otherwise protect and care for their trees, as it will undoubtedly be labor well repaid; for the fruit will surely all be needed this year. The crop of apples in the east will not be near so large as was expected, as advices from there say that much damage was done by frost and ice about the 8th to 10th of May (something unusual for so late in the year), which will curtail the output largely; besides the amount of apples (both green and cured) carried over from the preceding season was the smallest for years. Western growers are altogether too neglectful and careless about this all-important duty of the care of fruit trees, which is carried on with such good results in the eastern and northern orchards.

What "Lumpy Jaw" Is.

Actinomycosis, "lumpy jaw," though affecting horses, pigs and other creatures is most common in the bovine species. The fungus (actionomyces) may be found in characteristic nodules in various parts of the body, but it usually invades the bones of the jaws' upper and lower, and the tongue, cheeks, throat and glands. About the head the disease appears to commence with slight sores on the gums or mucous membrane of the mouth, or with ulcers alongside decaying teeth, and these extend slowly into the tissues. A large, rounded tumor grows from the jaw, the dense outer bone becoming absorbed before the increasing soft growth within. Soon the whole becomes ulcerated, and purulent discharges take place, with dense swellings around the throat.

Climate and Crops.

The climate has much to do with the quality of the product. Years ago it was noticed that wheat from France, when cultivated in Canada, had to be acclimated before it gave satisfactory crops. Climate also has an important influence on the proportion of gluten and starch in wheat, the wheat grown in a warm climate containing more gluten, proportionately, which is equivalent to a larger amount of nitrogen. Wheat contains the largest amount of gluten in proportion when it is ripe. In an experiment made with a variety it was found that when wheat was cut eighteen days before it was ripe it contained only 6 per cent of gluten, but when fully ripe it contained 12 per cent; but as gluten is not quite as white as starch it will follow that when wheat is cut a little before it is dead ripe it will make a whiter flour than when it is cut at a later period, but it will be less nutritious and less in quantity. These conditions are, however, subject to the variety of wheat and the climate and soil.

MANGE AND LICE.

Important Bulletin by the Nebraska Agricultural Station.

Bulletin No. 74 of the Nebraska Experiment Station treats on "Mange in Cattle and Horses and Lice on Hogs." It gives the history of cattle mange in the state with illustrations of affected cattle and the mite causing the disease. The bulletin describes minutely the symptoms found in herds affected with mange, quoting also a number of authors who have observed animals affected in this country and in Europe. The treatment is described at length, giving the methods that were first used, when this disease did not extend over such a large area, which usually consisted of hand applications of disinfectants. It also describes some of the popular remedies that were used at that time, and gives the more modern way of treating the disease, namely, by the construction of dipping tanks and the use of various dips. The bulletin gives the results of dipping with coal tar preparations, which have been used with satisfactory results on over 7,000 head of cattle that were badly affected with mange. Failures after thorough dippings are explained as being due either to the solution not having been sufficiently strong or to reinfection after treatment. The bulletin also states some of the advantages to be derived from dipping. The author thinks that the liberal use of dips will materially aid in lessening the loss from abortion, believing that a large percentage of the abortions occurring among cattle on the range are due to a weakened condition resulting from mange. He believes also that a large percentage of the calves that die very young from what is commonly known as "calf cholera," do so owing to the fact that they are born weak and are therefore more susceptible to disease. The bulletin gives description of cattle and pig dipping tanks, together with plates showing construction; also illustrations showing the process of dipping.

A $25,000,000 MOTH.

It Eats a Third of the Apple and Pear Crop Yearly.

"Although it costs the farmers of New York state one-third of their apple and pear crop every year," said an entomologist, "which means in money at least $3,000,000, and that is less than one-eighth of what it costs the farmers and fruit growers annually in the country at large, scarcely one farmer or fruit grower in ten ever saw a codling moth. Yet the insect during its breeding season is busy by tens of thousands in every orchard.

"The reason why the codling moth is seen so rarely is that it alone among the many varieties of moths has not the habit of being attracted at night by a light or flame, and it has the faculty of secreting itself so completely during the day that the most violent disturbance of its retreat does not cause it to take wing or move from its lurking places in the orchard trees, the rough, scaly bark of which it so closely resembles that even if one of the insects were resting on the exterior of the bark it would defy the sharpest of eyes to detect.

"A flaming torch placed at night under every tree in an orchard would fail to draw a single codling moth from its work of egg laying in the trees, although its cousins of all varieties would be hastening from all directions to meet destruction in the fascinating flame.

"The average lay person knows nothing about the codling moth in its relation to the worm he finds so frequently in the apple he bites into and, as a matter of fact, it is only within recent years that professional entomologists even have acquainted themselves with the entire life history of the insect.

"The codling moth emerges from its cocoon about ten days after the apple blossoms have fallen from the trees in the spring and the young fruit is grown to perhaps an inch in diameter. The cocoons lie beneath the scaly bark of the apple tree trunk.

"The moth is about half an inch long and has four wings. It comes from the cocoon at night and at once begins depositing its eggs. A codling moth's egg is nearly flat and not larger than a small pinhead. So small is it that, although the moth has been known to naturalists for nearly three centuries, it was only four or five years ago its egg was discovered positively and described.

"The egg is deposited and glued to the surface of the apple, only a single egg on an apple. If one codling moth finds that another one has already fastened an egg on an apple it will not leave an egg of its own there, but will seek unpreempted fruit.

"Each moth lays from 80 to 100 eggs. The egg hatches a tiny worm at the end of, perhaps, ten days, always at night.

"The worm at once crawls to the blossom end of the apple, enters the cavity there and tunnels down to the core, where it feasts and grows and fattens on the heart of the fruit, and at the end of a month tunnels its way back to the surface, emerging a plump, pink ish caterpillar, three-quarters of an inch long, always coming out at night. In truth, this creature, at all stages of its existence, seems to love darkness better than light.

"It makes its way without delay to the trunk of the tree, where it wraps itself about, with its cocoon beneath a sheltering scale of bark, and remains there in hiding until it in turn develops into a moth the next season, or, if the fruit in which it had its home be an early variety, the same season, in which case the caterpiller undergoes a double metamorphosis.

"Tiny as the codling moth's egg is, there is a fly so small that it can deposit as many as four of its own eggs in a single egg of the moth. This fly's eggs hatch worms that devour the embryo of the moth in the egg, and thus hosts of the moth's ravenous progeny are destroyed before they have begun active life.

"Other parasitic enemies of the caterpillar make away with untold numbers of the insects, and vast numbers of the cocoons are uncovered and their contents devoured by woodpeckers and other insectivorous birds, but enough come to maturity to assess a bounty of $25,000,000 a year on the farmers of the country to keep them in board and lodging.

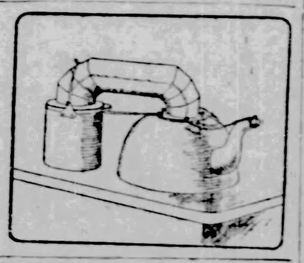
"Nothing but spraying the trees with a solution of Paris green during the period when the worms are on their way from the egg to tunnel into the apple at the blossom end checks the ravages of the pest, and this the farmers, as a rule, resolutely persist in not doing.

"The codling moth was first known as such in this country in Massachusetts in 1819, although its worm had been working disastrously on the New England orchards for 75 years, the work being charged to the grub of the curculio, a beetle. The moth is supposed to have been brought to Boston from Southern Europe in an importation of apples about the middle of the last century.

"In 1819, Joseph Tufts, of Cambridge, decided to breed some of the supposed curculio grubs, and the result was a beautiful four-winged moth, which he identified as the codling moth. The pest gradually spread through the country with emigration from the East, until to-day there is not an orchard on the continent which it does not rob of nearly half its annual yield."

HOUSEHOLD DISTILLING APPARATUS

Here is the invention of a Colorado woman for furnishing distilled water for household use, a commendable purpose owing to the condition of the water furnished in many of the cities and towns of this country. The apparatus is intended for use in connection with a common tea-kettle and tin pail, and is not,



therefore, in itself very expensive, comprising only a section of tubing, with connecting devices at either end to fit the kettle and pail. The collar on one end of the pipe is provided with clamps to engage the edges of the opening in the kettle, and the other end has a flat collar, which rests on the edge of the receiving vessel. There is also a plug to fit in the spout of the kettle, thus affording but one exit for the steam, namely, through the pipe and into the pail. It is obvious that in passing through this pipe the steam will condense and form in drops on the inner surface of the p

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Caligula.

"Please tell us something about the Roman emperor, Caius Caligula, giving pronunciation of name."—H. H. L., Ada, Oregon.

Caius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, the third emperor of Rome, was born at Antium, A. D. 12, and was put to death in Rome A. D. 41. He was the youngest son of Germanicus, the nephew of Tiberius. His proper name was Caius Caesar, the word Caligula being a nickname, and the word Caligula being a diminutive of caliga, or half-boot of the Roman soldiers, which he usually wore in his youth. By his contemporaries he was always called Caius, and he regretted the name Caligula as an insult. His early years were passed in camp with his father, and he became popular with the soldiers. After the murder of his father and the exile of his mother, he was brought up by his great-grandmother, Livia. Tiberius promoted him to various posts of honor. Tiberius was killed in A. D. 37, and was generally believed to have been put to death by the order of Caligula's instigation. In his will Tiberius had named his grandson Tiberius Gemellus as co-heir to the empire with Caligula, but the senate and people gave Caligula sole power to Caligula alone. The first seven months of his reign were prosperous. He then fell sick, and on his recovery his whole character was changed. There is no doubt he had a constitutional taint of insanity, which developed by his illness. He never was developed by his illness. He never was developed by his illness. He never was

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week.. 151,000

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

Two centuries or so ago, it used to be proper in recounting the history of a country, to start with the creation of the world, and come down by easy stages to the immediate task of the historian. This verbose plan, long abandoned by historians, is still adhered to by political conventions in formulating their platforms; and a fine example of the practice is the Ohio Republican platform.

Read it over, and the lack of a trained newspaper man, to edit it with a husky blue pencil, is apparent to every one. There is no need of long paragraphs, recalling the history of the party's achievements and commending its record and its statesmen. These things might well have been left to the campaign orators. The history of every bit of Republican legislation which still retains a political bearing is not necessary, nor the arguments in its favor. A platform is a declaration of principles, not a stump speech in their behalf.

Aside from the surplus of verbiage, the platform is excellent, and will meet the endorsement and support of every Republican voter. As to the newer issues, on which the Democratic party evinces a desire to align itself for battle in the congressional contests of this year and in the Presidential campaign of 1904, the position taken is in accord with the most progressive and broadest-minded Republican sentiment.

Among these the first place must be given the Cuban plank, welcoming the new republic into the family of nations, and declaring for reciprocity in trade, that we may "freely and generously carry out every obligation of national honor, whether expressed or implied." Next comes that upon annexation and the Philippines, which declares that these islands came to us as one of the results of the Spanish war, and that "our sovereignty must be as absolute as our responsibility" for peace and order therein. And this closes with the ringing declaration that "our flag is in the Philippines, and there it will remain."

The attacks of the Democrats upon the honor of the army are fittingly resented; and while any acts of cruelty are deplored and condemned, the fact is recalled that the Filipinos have often inflicted the most barbarous atrocities upon our soldiers and upon peaceful Filipinos. The proper increase of our navy to meet national requirements is favored, to protect our commerce, maintain our prestige and preserve the Monroe doctrine.

The resolution concerning trusts frankly recognizes the world-wide tendency to combination to meet industrial conditions and to promote the success of our struggle for primacy in the world's markets; but it condemns without exception the combinations which, through monopoly, limit production and unduly increase prices and profits. The build-up of an American merchant marine is strongly favored, and a strong pronouncement is made for legislation that will promote its early construction.

The platform is sound in principle, and the only objection which can be made is to its verbosity. However, a "working synopsis" is easily deduced from it, and the Ohio campaign, state and congressional, will turn on these portions relating to questions immediately in the public eye, rather than on those which simply repeat the principles which have for years been cardinal with the Republican party.

BUENCAMINO'S VIEWS.

Senor Filipe Buencamino was a leading member of Aguinaldo's insurgent government when it was organized at Malolos. Some months' experience in fleeing from the advancing Americans caused Senor Buencamino to realize the hopelessness of Aguinaldo's dream; he took the oath of allegiance, and has comported himself in a reasonable spirit since. He has just arrived in San Francisco, from Manila, and his views on the situation, which he expresses with freedom, are of a nature to send cold chills down the spines of the "little Americans."

His view is that the outlook is extremely hopeful. The capture of Lukban and the surrender of Malvar will end all organized insurrection. The first of these, he says, was due to General Smith's policy, the second to General Bell's and both to the wise and humanitarian policy of General Chaffee." Here is a sore disappointment. If Buencamino would abuse these officers instead of praising them, and denounce the American soldiers in perfervid Spanish phrase, he would be a godsend to the Boston junta of Filipinos.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The naval committee of the Senate has postponed indefinitely the Corliss bill, providing for the laying of a Pacific cable at government expense. When this idea was first broached, in 1898, the need of such a cable was clearly demonstrated. But the Commercial Cable Company is already at work on the project. It has a landing place at San Francisco; the cable will be open to Honolulu before the new year, and it will be completed to Manila within two years.

This company concedes the right of the United States government to fix the rate for its own messages, guarantees a reduction in the rate to the public, agrees to submit to government censorship whenever such is deemed advisable, and pledges itself to sell out to the government at an appraised valuation whenever the government shall wish to go into the cable business. There is, therefore, no need that this country should go to the expense of laying a cable, and the Senate committee has done wisely in shelving the measure.

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The whole civilized world rejoices to hear that the South African war is ended. At this writing the terms of the agreement signed by Lord Kitchener, Mr. Milner and the Boer leaders have not been made public. All that the world knows is that the Boers yield their claim of independence, and that the Transvaal and Orange River colony will hereafter form part of the British Empire. But it is also certain that the hard fighting and stubborn resistance of the Boers of those two colonies have brought honorable terms; that the Boers will not be a disfranchised people, but that their right to vote and to hold elective office is recognized; that they will receive indemnity for property destroyed in the conflict; and last, but not least, the Boers of Cape Colony who joined in the conflict, and who have thereby committed treason, will have amnesty.

The loss of Boer independence has been a foregone conclusion since the capture of Pretoria and the adoption of guerrilla warfare. Whether the long and bloody contest since then has really brought any better terms than could have been obtained at that time, may be a question. But while we may feel that all this later warfare was useless, we must take into consideration the racial stubbornness of the Dutch character. It reuired time to bring home to the unyielding Boer nature the utter hopelessness of the main contention—the absolute independence of the Boers. The hope of foreign intervention was still firmly entertained when Pretoria fell, and it is altogether probable that the months of war since then have put the people of the two states into a more tractable frame of mind, and will make for peace in the future, in the inevitable changes in the form of government which will be the outcome of the war.

HISSING IN THE SENATE.

The United States Senate is the most dignified deliberative body in the world. So strong is the feeling of dignity that it is very rarely that demonstrations of applause are heard, and these, preceding from the spectators, are always quickly repressed by the chair, with the threat of clearing the galleries in case of repetition. Expressions of disapprobation are still more rare, and are repressed stull more sternly. Hence the hissing which compelled Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, to take his seat on Saturday was almost without precedent.

Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, had the floor, and was making an argument in favor of the Philippine bill. He referred incidentally to the story that Filipinos had been shot and buried in a trench they had been compelled to dig. Mr. Lodge interposed with the statement that this story had been denied by the father of the soldier who had started it, and that the War department had cabled to General Chaffee to ascertain the facts.

Senator Carmack, a Democrat, interrupted with a spiteful remark to the effect that no doubt the soldier would deny the story, "as all soldiers in the Philippines had been required to do." The remark brought out a chorus of hisses from the crowded galleries. The president of the Senate rapped for order, and threatened to have the galleries cleared, but the demonstrations of disapproval continued until Mr. Carmack took his seat. The incident shows the intense feeling of the American people against those who are attempting to hold the American army up to reprobation. It is a significant incident, which should serve as a warning to the Democrats that hey are on the wrong tack to win popular support.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT.

Representative Landis, of Indiana, played opportunist to some purpose the other day. The Shattuc immigration bill was under discussion. Representative Bowersock, of Kansas, offered an amendment forbidding the sale of liquors in any immigrant station in the United States, which was promptly adopted.

Then arose Mr. Landis, and offered another amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors within the capitol building. Of course, it was adopted by a big majority.

What else could the House do, and be consistent with its adoption of the Bowersoch amendment? There is no reason for prohibiting liquor sales in immigrant stations which is not equally applicable to the sale in the capitol. The House would have stultified itself by defeating the amendment. What the Senate will do with these two provisions remains to be seen. Will the Senators insist upon one law for immigrants and United States soldiers, and another for themselves?

RECOGNIZING THE DOCTRINE.

Emperor William of Germany, has requested the United States government to look after the interests of Germans on the isthmus of Panama during the disturbances caused by the attempted revolution in Colombia. This request has been cheerfully granted, and our naval officers in those waters have been instructed to give all needed protection to Germans and their property.

This request of the German emperor is important, because it is in effect an assent to the Monroe Doctrine. No European nation has ever formally acknowledged the position the United States thereby assumed with regard to the other independent nations of the Western Continent. But Germany has given the Monroe Doctrine a tacit recognition in this request for our protection to its citizens. The usual method would have been to send a German cruiser or two to the Pacific and Atlantic sides of the isthmus, to intervene by force to protect Germans, if need should arise. But the Emperor, following his plan of friendship and conciliation, prefers to request us to perform that duty. It was a tactful move, and will be thoroughly appreciated by the American people.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries have waxed indignant because a Michigan court has held void a will in which $60,000 was left to "indignant" old ladies when the testator meant "indigent" old ladies. The wrong application is made. It is not the court which deserves censure, but the man who did not improve his knowledge of English. He certainly was able to pay for primary instruction in his mother tongue.

There is a vast deal of useless speculation as to Mr. Hanna's possible Presidential candidacy in 1904. Very many things can and will happen before the next national convention.

Mont Pelee is emulating the continuous performances of the vaudeville houses.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

The new Democratic congressional executive committee has held a meeting to discuss the position that party will take in the congressional campaign this year. There was no difference of opinion apparent. The most significant development was that "imperialism" was sent to the rear. The disfavor with which the people have received the "army-baiting" of the Democrats on the floor of congress, and the strong drift of public sentiment against the radical utterances of Senators Hoar, Carmack and others, show that there is no hope of Democratic gains by exploiting that issue.

The opinion was unanimous that trusts and the tariff should be made the issues of the struggle to secure control of the next house of representatives. But what hope of success have the Democrats on the tariff? The Republicans have only to point to the effects of the Wilson bill on labor, manufacturing and commerce.

The masses of the American people remember these dark days too well to vote for repeating that folly. The tariff may need revision in some schedules, but that is a task for the Republicans. To turn the matter over to the Democrats would mean a wholesale leveling of duties, with disaster as the outcome.

Nor will the trust issue be one whit better for our friends the enemy. The administration is bringing cases under the Sherman anti-trust law—a Republican measure, by the way. What more could the Democrats do? They say nothing of amending the Sherman law, because they know, as the people know, that the powers of congress are limited by the constitution in dealing with this matter, and that the present law goes as far as that body has power. In point of fact, the Democrats are without a clean-cut issue. All they can do is to raise a tremendous row, in the hope of confusing the voters and thus gaining some little advantage.

SENATOR HOAR'S QUESTION.

Senator Hoar, in his anti-expansionist speech in the Senate, evidently thought he had clinched his argument for a policy of "scuttle" in the Philippines when he asked: "Can you lawfully buy with money, or get by brute force of arms the right to hold in subjugation unwilling peoples, and to impose upon them such institutions as you and not they deem best for them?"

No doubt the senator imagines that "No" is the only possible answer. But the people of America have answered "yes" to the question more than once. It was so answered when the Indians objected to the whites cultivating the soil and otherwise availing themselves of the natural resources of the country; and when they took up arms, they were subjugated and made to yield by force of arms. Had the answer been "No," the United States would to-day be a wilderness, inhabited only by roaming savages, and not a factor in civilization and progress. Even Senator Hoar's earliest Massachusetts ancestor probably had to wrest his lands from the red men with the strong hand, and against their consent.

The answer to Senator Hoar's question was "Yes" when the whites of the Louisiana territory demurred at our purchase, and were opposed to our rule. It was "Yes" when the Spanish settlers in Upper California protested against our rule when we obtained that vast area by conquest from Mexico. The same "Yes" was the answer to the people of the South who attempted to achieve their independence of the United States.

The answer is "Yes" in the Philippines. The United States flag floats over these islands, because they are ours. That flag will remain for the same reason. It is the old, old conflict between a higher civilization and a lower one—between progress and inaction. Europe would never have been civilized had not superior peoples conquered inferior ones. It is the world-old struggle of the survival of the fittest.

FILIPINO CAMPS.

The hot-bed of Filipino insurrection in Batangas province was not conquered until the native families were compelled to leave their homes and come into the towns. Malvar was thus forced, through the resultant cutting off of supplies, to surrender. General Wheaton has now announced that the inhabitants can return to their homes, in time to plant in the rice crop; and the anti-imperialists will be deprived of one grievance. They have asserted that the Americans were as bad as was Weyler with his reconcentrado camps, and deemed it an outrage to keep the Filipinos away from the homes where they furnished food to rebel forces and kept the insurrection alive.

The natives have not complained serious and they have "expressed their liveliest satisfaction" with their treatment, and have volunteered aid in putting down the ladrones, or bandits. The policy of concentration camps seems to be justified by the results. Awful tales have been told of them, both in the Philippines and in South Africa, but the facts are entirely different. The description of Boer camps by a woman who was made inspector may here be quoted. She speaks of one camp containing over 5,000 persons, in which, despite the natural difficulties, every attention is given to comfort and health. "In wandering among the tents and speaking to the people," she adds, "one hears no grumbling. The men, and women, too, all express themselves as being satisfied with what is being done for them. It would be a wonder if they did not, as some of them, especially those formerly in the employ of the large farmers, are enjoying luxuries that they have never known in their lives before."

The statements and attitude of the Filipinos show that the camps there were efficiently and humanely managed. A few isolated instances of alleged brutal treatment by soldiers do not demand that we shall assume all the Americans have acted in like manner, nor that the natives have, as a rule, been treated cruelly. It is well to call attention to this fact now, for there will be much lying gabble on the subject poured into the popular ear during the Congressional campaign this fall.

The question in Havana is, will baseball take the place of bull-fighting? It is a phase of the struggle between Latin and Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Senator Hoar probably had a fit when he heard that the Ohio Republicans nailed the flag to the mast in the Philippines.

"NONE BUT THE BRAVE—" BEGINS IN JUNE 19 ISSUE

Our present serial, "The Colonials," will end on June 12. On the 19th it will be followed by a thrilling story of Arnold's treason, by Hamblen Sears, entitled "None But the Brave—"

"None But the Brave" is a story of historic value, attractively written, and has been considered by many a strong rival to "Janice Meredith."

The moods of a maid and the adventures of a Revolutionary hero are worked up into one of the most fascintating and exciting tales yet written about the stirring days of the Revolution.

Merton Balfort, the hero, and his fellow soldiers, John Acton and Robert Curtis, are bound up together by both choice and circumstance, much as were "The Three Guardsmen," and their adventures are no less thrilling and romantic than the deeds of those classic heroes of Dumas' immortal fiction.

Rarely has there appeared in fiction a maid of such versatile powers to charm and pierce the soul of a lover as the tantalizing Royalist, Deborah Philipse, for whom the hero gets into trap after trap, risking life and honor for her sake, only to be ignored and insulted a few minutes after, until—but that's the story.

Everyone who loves to read of galloping cavaliers, brave sword play, desperate adventure and the flash and charm of a game of hearts must read "None But the Brave."

ROOSEVELT AT ARLINGTON.

President Roosevelt was the Memorial Day orator at Arlington, where sleep thousands of the men who died that the nation might live. His tribute to the work they did was eloquent, and forceful because of its truth. And it was altogether fitting that the chief executive of the nation, speaking to an audience composed mainly of survivors of the great conflict, and in sight of the low green tents where sleep those who died amid the struggle, should speak of the army in the Philippines, and defend it from the attacks of its foes at home.

There was nothing of apology or extenuation in his words. He declared that the war in the Philippines involves "not only the honor of the flag, but the triumph of civilization over forces which stand for the black chaos of savagery and barbarism." He expressed his sincere regret that, "under terrible provocation from a very cruel and treacherous enemy," some of our soldiers have "so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty." But the President does not exonerate them for this. While far greater atrocities have been committed by the natives, that does not excuse American wrong-doing, and it should be punished.

He cited the rules of warfare laid down in Lincoln's famous General Order No. 100, which provided for the "just severity necessary in war," and added by way of comment that the most destructive of all forms of cruelty would be "to show weakness where sternness is demanded by iron need;" but all cruelty is forbidden, and all harshness beyond what is called for by that need.

While promising that the guilty shall be punished, the President demanded that we here at home shall do common justice to our soldiers in the field. Said he: "Let not the effortless and the untempted rail over-much at strong men, who, with blood and sweat, face years of toil and days and nights of agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark places."

In closing, Mr. Roosevelt spoke of one phase of the situation in the islands which is too much obscured by partisan political effect. He reminded his hearers that the work of the army is to command the peace, that military rule may give way to a just and responsible civil government—the rule of law and order. Then he added:

Wherever in the Philippines the insurrection has been definitely and finally put down, there the individual Filipino already enjoys such freedom, such personal liberty, under our rule, as he could never see dream of under the rule of an "independent" Aguinaldian oligarchy.

When they have shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or to be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come it is not in human wisdom now to foretell.

The address is one that every American should read carefully. It is an exposition, by the nation's chief executive, of his views and purposes regarding the islands, and of the Republican party as well. It is the best reply that has yet been made to the speeches of Senator Hoar and other "little Americans" on the Philippine question.

KEEP RIGHT ON!

In the Presidential contest of 1900, Senator Hanna's terse advice, "Let well enough alone," expressed so exactly the sentiment of the business, industrial and labor elements of the American people that it became the watchword of the campaign. In his brief speech at the close of the Cleveland convention, he put the whole thing into six words—"Keep on letting well enough alone."

The country is prosperous, and the people of Ohio have their full share of that prosperity. The Presidential election of 1896, which turned the control of national affairs over to the Republican party, marked the turn of the tide. Idle industrial plants were started up; idle men found work; every class of our people has since shared in the abounding prosperity which has followed the enactment of the Dingley tariff law and the defeat of Democratic financial heresies.

Why, then, should any Ohio voter cast his ballot to return the House of Representatives to Democratic control? Why should he vote against continued Republican control in the state of Ohio? What does the Democratic party offer which is a sound reason for a vote to return it to power? Its leaders are seeking an issue upon which to appeal to the voters. The crusade in Congress against the army in the Philippines has failed, because the American people are in full sympathy with the work it is doing in pacifying the islands, that their people may be given a civil government, under which peace and prosperity will come to them.

Nor are the voters inclined to give ear to the free trade cry. They do not believe that a wholesale abolition of the tariff will promote prosperity. The memory of hard times from 1893 to 1897 abides with them. Nor does it appear that the trust question is to be the aid to the Democratic party that its leaders in Congress hoped. The people understand that the Sherman anti-trust law is probably as effective as it can be made, considering the limitation of the powers of Congress by the national constitution to matters of interstate commerce alone. Mr. Hanna's latest advice is good common sense: "Keep on letting well enough alone!"

The Ohio Democrats have an easy task of platform-making this year. They have only to "view with alarm" the Cleveland production, and declare: "We're agin it

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Growing Crops.

The New York Journal of Commerce reports that the average condition of the cotton plant is now 91.9 as compared with 81.5 reported by the Agricultural department as on June 1 last year. The acreage has sustained a reduction of 2.23 per cent, or 612,000 acres, as compared with the planting last year. Tennessee stands at the head of the list with an average condition of 96.7, while Missouri reports 96 per cent, and Texas 93.3 as against 84 per cent this time last year, and with only 1 per cent reduction of acreage. A great yield is probable, but not enough to exceed the enlarged demands and more likely hardly enough. The cotton crop of the South, like the corn and oats crop of the West and Southwest, is thus seen to have made a wonderful start on the road to maturity.

Immigration Record Broken.

That Americans have a profound interest in the deliverance of Europe from the military burdens robbing and crushing the mass of the people is shown by the immigration statistics last month. The immigration for the month of May reached the record-breaking total of 88,500. In May, 1893, the previous record-breaking month, the immigrants numbered 73,000. "The immigration authorities," says the dispatch, giving these facts, "say that the great rush of aliens is due to the commercial prosperity of the country, and the industrial stagnation in nearly every European country." This industrial stagnation is due in a considerable measure to the diversion of capital from industrial enterprises to the support of vast armaments. Were the hundreds of millions of dollars thus wasted as completely as though burned used to give productive employment to the millions of people on the verge of starvation, there would be no such flocking to the United States. Not only is it important, therefore, that the nations disarm for their own sake, but it is important to us that they do so.

The Immigration Bill.

An effort to secure a closer supervision of the incoming flood of immigrants is made in the immigration bill passed by the House on last week. Much of the existing law is retained in this measure, but added provisions permit of a stricter inspection of the character and fitness of intending citizens or residents than is now possible. The initiative of the Commisioner of Immigration is increased largely by this bill. Upon his sole recommendation all appointments are to be made, and all increases and reductions in salary determined. The the limit for the deportation of aliens likely to become public charges is enlarged to three years, and the head tax is increased to $1.50, though this provision does not affect persons arriving from Canada or Mexico. The expense of regulation is to be defrayed from the fund decived from the collection of this tax. The bill adds to the excluded classes anarchists or persons advocating the overthrow of all government by force or the assassination of public officials. The changing character of our immigration renders desirable the enforcement of stricter rules of exclusion.

General Wood and His Accusers.

The coolness and good sense with which General Leonard Wood meets the sensational charges against his administration in Cuba must be quite exasperating to his malicious critics.

The general says of all expenditures that they are matters of public record. No money has been expended except on proper and competent authority.

Regarding the items for champagne and whiskies, which have been flourished before the public eye, he simply says that they were doubtless ordered for public entertainments, and facetiously added that it would be unsual to provide sand or lumber for such purposes.

It has been charged, as if in some way it was a matter of remissness on General Wood's part, that there has been no accounting of Cuban affairs in two years. Concerning this matter General Wood says that two years ago Congress asked for Cuban accounts and got them. If Congress wants them now, they can be as promptly and cheerfully furnished as before. The fact is they are accessible to any citizen.

The attack on General Wood is one of the silliest of this political silly season. Whoever has studied the character and record of the man would be morally certain that he would not expose himself to his enemies in the uselessly foolish manner implied by the stories set afloat by the sensational press.

The Polish Members.

The withdrawal in a body of the Polish members of the Prussian diet is a protest against the Germanization of the Polish provinces which has an historical rather than a practical interest. It is not in the least likely that there will ever again be a Polish nation. Freedom may have shrieked when Kosciusko fell; but among the Poles it had pretty nearly degenerated into license. After the death of the great Sobieski, the government of Poland degenerated speedily. The elective monarchy had no real authority; the episodes attending the choice of Stanislaus Leszczynski were characteristic; even under Sobieski the dissensions of the nobles had paralyzed the efforts of the crown. If "the fair land of Poland was ploughed by the hoof of the ruthless invader with might," the reason must be sought in the incapacity of its inhabitants. Yet the partition of the country has been accounted a great crime, and pro-Polish sentiment has survived into our own day. Such strong national feeling as the Poles exhibit must always be respected, but it can hardly be doubted that the people were the gainers by their loss of independence.

West Point Centennial.

It was on March 16, 1802, that Congress passed the first law establishing the United States Military Academy at West Point. The centennial anniversary of the famous institution will be celebrated on the 11th of June, in connection with the annual graduating exercises, and the occasion will be made one of national interest. The historical oration will be delivered by General Horace Porter, ambassador to France, and it will be generally conceded that no better selection could have been made for that important duty.

The graduating class this year consists of 54 members, which will bring the total number of graduates up to more than 4,000. The roll bears the honored names of many of the nation's greatest and most successful soldiers. Take the civil war period only. Among the leading generals who graduated from West Point were Ulysses S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, Philip H. Sheridan, John M. Schofield, George B. McClellan, James B. McPherson, D. C. Buell, William S. Rosecrans, O. O. Howard, John Sedgwick, Winfield Scott Hancock, G. G. Meade, Joseph Hooker, H. W. Halleck, Robert Anderson, and many others. On the Confederate side, General Robert E. Lee was once superintendent of the academy. Jefferson Davis was a graduate, and Southern generals who were West Pointers included besides Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Albert Sidney Johnston, "Stonewall" Jackson, P. G. T. Beauregard, Joseph Wheeler, J. E. B. Stuart, Braxton Bragg, Jubal E. Early, John B. Hood and James Longstreet.

The time-honored academy was never more useful and necessary as a national institution than at present. Its standards are of the highest, and its record is one in which the American people take just pride.

When It's Cold.

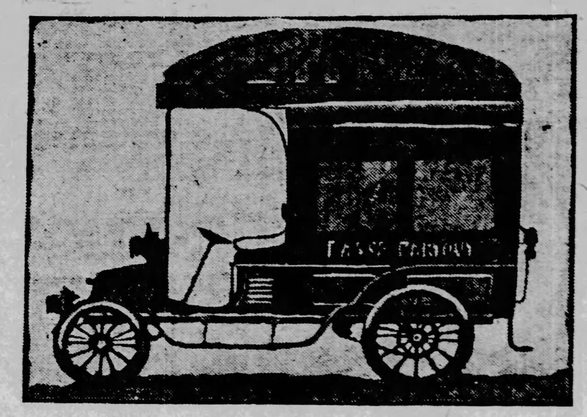
They were out driving, and she said: "Would you ever let your love grow cold, Charlie?" And he answered absentmindedly: "No, love, just tell me when you are growing cold, and I'll put the blanket around you."—Yonkers Statesman.

Going—Going—Gone!

Shopkeeper (to small child, who has brought back a recent purchase)—What's the matter with the cheese, my dear?

Small Child—Please, father says when he wants any bait for fishing he can dig 'em up in our back garden.—The King.

AROUND THE WORLD IN AN AUTOMOBILE



Two adventurous Germans, Max Cudell and Dr. Lehwess, started from London in a specially constructed automobile on April 23, on a trip around the world, which has a double purpose.

The two travelers have undertaken the journey not only for the purpose of gratifying their ambition as sportsmen, but also with a view of collecting valuable material regarding the agricultural and commercial conditions and possibilities of the countries which they shall traverse during their ride.

The automobile in which they are traveling and which bears the proud name of "asseportout," is a gigantic vehicle built in Paris after desigus furnished by Mr. Cudell. It has a box-shaped front part, containing a twenty-five horse-power benzine motor. The motor has four cylinders of the Daimler pattern, which are arranged to act alternately. The reservoirs, large enough to hold 120 gallons of benzine, are stowed away on both sides of the vehicle, underneath the seats. Mr. Cudell expects that the amount of fuel will be sufficient to enable them to travel 620 miles without refilling the reservoirs. The large wheels are supplied with pneumatic tires, and every detail of the running gear is of the best material and made with special care, so as to insure the safety and comfort of the travelers.

The coupe or cabin of the automobile, which contains the living and sleeping room of the travelers, is arranged with remarkable ingenuity. The comfortably upholstered seats, running lengthways along the sides of the coupe, are so constructed that they can easily be transformed into sleeping berths at night.

The route which the travelers have chosen leads them from London to Havre, and from there, via Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow, Kasan, Dieljobinsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnojarsk, Irkutsk, Kiachta, Urga and Pekin to Tien Tsin. There they will embark and continue their trip on board ship, via Kuechow, Shanghai and Hongkong to Yokahoma, Hawaii and San Francisco. The route through the American continent has not yet been definitely settled.

Particularly the journey through Asia, which leads through the heart of Siberia, is considered by the travelers of great industrial and commercial importance. The completion of the eastern China branch of the great Transsiberian railroad a short time ago has attracted the attention of the entire civilized world to the enormous extent and wonderful resources of Siberia. Considering the fact that Siberia covers nearly one-ninth of the entire dry surface of the earth its importance as an economic factor cannot be overrated. Notwithstanding its enormous extent, its wonderful fertility, and its wealth of mineral and vegetable resources Siberia has a population of only 8,000,000. It is true the immigration to Siberia is increasing every year, and has aggregated 2,000,000 during the last ten years, causing a wonderful boom of the cities along the route of the Transsiberian railroad, but the country is still undeveloped and offers a valuable market for the products of western industry and commerce.—Chicago Tribune.

Progress of Arbitration.

When two men disagree they go to law; when two nations disagree, they go to war. Arbitration is a plan to substitute law for force between nations as between men. There is no argument for war between nations that at an earlier age did not apply to private war. Arbitration does not always secure justice; neither does a jury; but it comes as near it as does Kentucky feudism, with less danger to the bystanders. It is urged that war is necessary in order to preserve the virility of the race—urged not by the scientists, but by the poets, philosophers and politicians.

The scientists, like Dr. Jordan and Prof. Shaler, tell us that the poets are making the mistake of thinking that the qualities displayed in war were created by war, when in fact, all but a certain mechanical readiness is a legacy of peace. In fact, war impoverishes a race by killing off the best and leaving the cowards and weaklings to beget the next generation. The degenerate Latin races are the natural result of the continued survival of the worst, after the best had given their lives in war.

Arbitration was first suggested by Emery de la Croix in the beginning of the seventeenth century. For the next two hundred years it was the occasional dream of great and good men, like Grotius, Penn and Kant. William Penn's plan for the peace of Europe, published in 1693, in which he advocates a permanent international tribunal, reads to-day like an inspired prophecy. After a hundred years the prophecy was apparently to receive fulfillment. Then the Jay treaty of 1794 provided for the reference of several pending questions to mixed commissions. Such commissions, while not strictly courts of arbitration, because they lacked the element of an impartial umpire, embodied the fundamental relations.

Since the time of the Jay treaty arbitration has been successfully tried in over one hundred instances — some of them, like the Alabama claims, involving matters of high importance to the nations concerned—and there have been about seventy-five questions submitted to mixed commissions. Thirty-seven nations have been parties before courts of arbitration, the United States and England heading the list. The distribution of these cases in regard to time is very significant. None of them were decided in the first decade of the century, and but one in the second. There were four cases between 1820 and 1830, and the number rose steadily until the last decade of the century had sixty-six cases to record. At the present time there are about a dozen cases pending before special tribunals of arbitration.

It was a year on April 9 since The Hague court was formally opened for business. It has been a great year in the history of arbitration. Some will be inclined to doubt this, for the reason that there has been no case before the court, although the "savage wars of peace" have been devastating two continents. To this there are several short answer. A lawsuit between individuals is not a good thing in itself, for any one but the lawyers. It is desirable only when compared with private war. For nations, as for individuals, it is better to settle peaceably out of court. The existence of the international tribunal tends to the settlement of disputes by diplomacy. It is said that the threat of Russia and the United States to bring the question of the amount of the Chinese indemnity before The Hague court had a great deal to do with securing a speedy agreement among the powers. A lack of business before the court is only a reproach to the nations which created it, if questions which might naturally have been expected to have been submitted to the court have been brought to the arbitrament of battle.

Finally, it would be well for those who are inclined to make fun of The Hague court to remember that the supreme court of the United States had to wait two years and a half for its first case, and that now, only a little more than a year after the formal opening of The Hague court, the United States and Mexico have agreed to send before it for adjudication the case of the "Pious Fund," an important question, relating to the confiscation of a trust fund administered by the Catholic church in California, which has been a subject of discussion between the two governments ever since the Mexican war.

But this is only the beginning. The Pan-American congress at Mexico City unanimously agreed that the nations of the two Americas should give their adherence to the treaty establishing The Hague court, thus bringing practically the entire world within the jurisdiction of the court and setting at rest the fear that the unity of the development of international law might be impaired through the establishment of a rival court for the western hemisphere. Arbitration under the original Hague treaty is, of course, voluntary, but the American republics have gone a step further in unanimously agreeing that the appeal to The Hague shall be obligatory in all cases arising out of the claims of private citizens of one state against the government of another. Senor Mariscal, Mexican secretary of foreign affairs, called this the most notable achievement of the conference. This agreement is to run for five years, and will doubtless be renewed at the end of that time. Most of the foreign complications of the South American republics arise from such claims.

Ten of the nineteen states represented at the conference signed an obligatory treaty, providing for the reference of all difficulties to The Hague. And just now the news that Spain instructed her minister at the City of Mexico to take advantage of the presence of the Spanish-American diplomats to negotiate a series of arbitration treaties between Spain and her former colonies. Nine of these treaties have already been signed. They provide for a special tribunal composed of Spaniards and Spanish-Americans, and failing such a tribunal for reference to The Hague. The include all possible subjects of difference.

Last, but not least, two treaties have been negotiated, one of them our treaty with Denmark for the Danish West Indies, which contain a clause binding the signatory nations to refer any questions arising out of the interpretation of the treaty which refuse to yield to diplomacy, to the tribunal of The Hague. The importance of this lies in the fact that if this clause should be incorporated into a sufficient number of treaties, it will gradually come to be a general principle of international law, applicable even where not expressed, and one of the most common and foolish causes of war will be banished forever. Seldom has any great reform made such rapid progress as arbitration during the last few years.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

Current Events.

Chicago business men planning secession to Texas in response to invitation from Governor Sayers to bring about closer business relations.

Felix Ziem's painting, "Bridge on a Canal at Venice," stolen from frame en route from Paris to New York, value given at $2,000 to $8,000.

Postmaster General calls for bids for installing pneumatic mail tubes in Chicago.

George J. Gould advocates policies of preventive of dissipation and [illegible] to the vigorous health of his sons.

W. J. Bryan warns President that prosecution of trusts may cost him renomination.

Thomas A. Edison announces the perfection of his storage battery, which he says, will revolutionize [illegible] and do away with horses for [illegible] uses.

E. J. Blake, consulting engineer of Burlington railroad, killed in collision at La Crosse, Wis., and J. D. Bessler of Breckinridge, D. C. Cunningham and W. F. Purdy badly injured. Latter will die.

Expulsion of Governor Jefferson Davis from Little Rock Baptist church charged to "disorderly talk and unchristian conduct," and to calling members "traitors."

Colonel F. D. Baldwin said order in Mindanao cannot be established [illegible] natives are "wiped out." Manila [illegible] unions forcing up wages.

Great Northern Steamship company, J. J. Hill, president, to build three 500-foot steamers for Philippine and Oriental trade.

Low lumber rates by Burlington and Great Northern railroads from [illegible] discussed by [illegible] officials. J. J. Hill plans boom of the industry.

Hill bill to stop coinage of silver dollars and convert Treasury bullion into subsidiary coin when needed passed by House.

Architect Beaumont, of Chicago, says the practice of living in flats will have a deadly effect on American institutions.

Former Governor Sylvester Pennoyer dies suddenly from heart failure at Portland, Ore.

Letter carriers all over the country are manifesting uneasiness over delay in reporting the bill for reorganization now pending in the House.

Immigration is now at highest point in history of the United States, and is said to be due to the country's great commercial prosperity.

Former Policeman Lendrum of Chicago narrowly escapes death at the hands of a maniac he is attempting to arrest at Marion, Ind.

Union of Lutheran synods throughout the country is planned following result of recent meeting at Beloit, Wis.

Mark Twain attends memorial day exercises at Hannibal, Mo., and is smiled to tears by expressions of tender regard shown at his boyhood home.

Judge C. C. Nott, at International Arbitration conference, Lake Mohonk, said Pan-American congress had acted for years as arbitration court.

Pension of Henry Wensler, soldier of Warsaw, Ind., which was stopped because guardian invested it till Wensler is worth $25,000, restored.

Circus tiger escaped and entered car with thirty draft horses near Poughkeepsie; battle followed and tiger was killed.

Grave of battleship Maine dead Havana, decorated by Cubans and Americans, on May 30. Flowers put on soldiers' graves at Manila.

Statue of William McKinley at Muskegon, given by C. H. Hackley at cost of $20,000, unveiled in presence of Governor Bliss and crowd of 12,000.

New York soldiers and sailors' monument of civil war dedicated on Riverside drive, on May 30. General O. O. Howard delivered the address.

Extension of Gould railroads to tidewater at Baltimore will cost $20,000,000. Mileage will soon exceed Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania, or Harriman systems. [illegible] now controlled by Gould.

Masonic Fraternity association, owner of Masonic Temple, Chicago, at annual meeting showed earnings of 3.81 per cent on capital, against 3.49 in 1901. Theatre earned over $30,000.

Note of Duke of Tetuan due up from state department archives shows that Spain admitted state of war in Cuba, September 29, 1895.

United States consuls report that American goods have to compete in Germany with German goods made in imitation of the American products.

Determined efforts to be made by friends of Representative W. A. Smith's bill for the reclassification of letter carriers to secure a report from the house committee on postoffices and postroads.

St. Louis grand jury report on municipal bribery declared condition of corruption "astounding. Four officials indicted and arrested. City Register Bond.

Speakers at national conference of Charities and Corrections, Detroit, declared Chicago must solve problem of how to [illegible] poor for America.

Northwestern railroad's new line to Bonesteel, S. D., will reach 50,000 acres of farm land on Red Bud Indian reservation.

Buencamino, former Filipino secretary of state, told house committee island hope is in American rule; latter means more liberty than under Aguinaldo.

Government's cash balance at close of eleven months $186,470,222. Surplus due to country's high record.

Automobile going at a mile-a-minute rate on Staten Island, driven by amateurs, got beyond control and dashed into crowd. One man killed and several hurt.

Tilden Democratic club to be opened June 19 with address by Grover Cleveland. Club plans to harmonize warring party factions.

German students plan to show German fencing at Olympian games in Chicago in 1904.

Chime of ten bells at Lincoln, Neb., dedicated to the memory of William McKinley.

Mount Redoubt, Alaska, in eruption. Ashes thrown up from the crater fall at Kenai, sixty miles away.

Fire at Rockaway Beach cost four lives and destroys half a mile of piers and numerous other structures, causing an estimated loss of $120,000.

Furnace men of Republic company and independent mills in Mahoning and Shenango Valleys struck; operators say [illegible] of thirty furnaces are running.

Bishop Spalding, Peoria, in sermon at charities conference, Detroit, blamed women for three-fourths of crime, and favored forcible restriction of marriages.

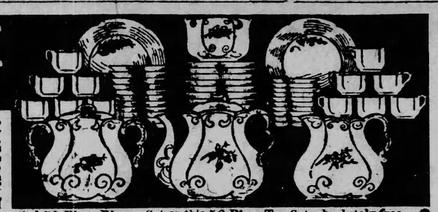
Fortune of Mrs. Augustus Paul, wife of Paris wife of former United States naval captain, claimed by her negro maid.

Professor Angelo Heilprin of the National Geographical Society ascends to top of the crater of Mont Pellee. Lives of party constantly endangered by continued explosions.

FOREIGN

Boer war ended at 10:30 p. m. Saturday, when peace treaty was signed at Pretoria. Announcement made by Lord Kitchener and given to public.

FREE A 50 PIECE CHINA DINNER SET.



This beautiful salad bowl free to every purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods.

Wonderful inducement to sell our **Swan Baking Powder.** Every purchaser of a pound can of Swan Baking Powder and other highly popular and desirable household necessities costing only $1.00, will receive this beautiful **Salad Bowl,** free. Latest cut glass pattern. Remember this bowl is given absolutely **free** to every purchaser of one dollar's worth (retail price $1.15 in grocery stores) of household articles as described by our Plan No. 70. To every lady who sells fourteen cans of **Swan Baking Powder,** etc., under Plan No. 70, with the inducement of this beautiful salad bowl free to each purchaser, we give a handsomely decorated **50 Piece Dinner Set** or this **56 Piece Tea Set, absolutely free.** We do not require any money in advance. Simply send us your name and address and we will forward our different plans, and full information. You will be surprised to see what can be accomplished by a few hours work. We will allow you fifteen days to deliver the goods and collect the money before paying us. We pay all freight. We also give **Musical Instruments, Lace Curtains, Rocking Chairs** and other desirable articles, for selling our goods. Write for Plans and information.

We assure our readers that the Salvona Supplies Company is reliable.—Editor.

SALVONA SUPPLIES CO., 900 **Chesman Bldg., St.Louis,Mo.**

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—6 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.25
No. 63—6 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2332—Theodora Waist.

Sizes 14 and 16 Years.

1874—Annis Skirt.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. The illustration offers a good suggestion for making a gingham, batiste or foulard frock for a fourteen or sixteen-year-old miss. The

one in the design is blue and white china silk trimmed with novelty lace; the chemisette is white china silk. The skirt is one of the most popular designs for misses, as the flounce of the skirt is circular and graduated.

2316—Sanford Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 Bust Measure.

1780—Clyde Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The illustration shows the simplest kind of a plain lawn frock, requiring ten yards of goods and twelve yards of insertion. It is dainty to a degree, has elbow sleeves, and

fastens in the back; it is trimmed with lace or embroidery in bands of insertion, which after being stitched to place as indicated then requires to have the foundation cut away from it, thus leaving the open work effect.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2319—Monroe Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 Bust Measure.

2301—Wellesley Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This charming costume is developed in linen, batiste, or in any of the mercerized linens or ginghams. The waist is made either with or without a lining, and has the wide collar, which is one of the features of the summer styles. The sleeve is dainty with its embroidered cuff to match the chemisette. The skirt is one of the most popular designs of the season, and if decorated

as shown in the engraving to match the waist, will form a very dainty and attractive costume.

2321—Otis Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 Bust Measure.

2117—Kingdon Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. White is the popular material for summer wear this season. No prettier costume to be developed in white corded pique can be imagined than the one shown above. It is suitable for morning wear at the seaside, or for shopping or visit-

ing. The pattern of the waist is supplied with a lining, but its use is optional, as pique or linen does not require to be lined. The waist has the shirt-bosom effect, with the additional fullness of the four quarter-inch tucks. The skirt is one of the most popular designs for use with the material mentioned.

2328—Triana Corset Cover.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. This latest model of a corset cover has a circular fitted belt, by which it is drawn into position. The design has the pro-

nounced V front and back, and it may be more or less elaborately decorated and trimmed with lace. To make it one yard of nainsook is required. The back repeats the front.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

HE AIDED BOOTH.

New York, June 2.—Absalom Ruggles Bainbridge, who at one time was under sentence of death for assistance, he was charged with having given John Wilkes Booth while the latter was making his escape after assassinating President Lincoln, is dead from apoplexy at his home in this city.

Mr. Bainbridge was born in Virginia in 1845. He entered the confederate army under Colonel Mosby when he was 16 years old, and at the close of the war held the rank of lieutenant. When Colonel Mosby's command was dispersed, Bainbridge and a cousin, Major Ruggles, who died in this city two weeks ago, were on their way home when they met Booth, whom they unwittingly started to cross the river. The young lieutenant and his cousin were arrested and sentenced to death, but subsequently released.

Results of experiments by German health experts show that borax in human system retards assimilation of albumen and fats and interferes with renewal of tissues.

PEACE AT LAST.

Boers Lay Down Their Arms and Submit to England.

London, June 2.—The demand for accommodation in the house of commons this afternoon to hear the statement of the first lord of the treasury and government leader, A. J. Balfour, was unprecedented. Mr. Balfour arose at 2:40 p. m., and announced the terms of peace in South Africa as follows:

The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all their rifles, guns and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control.

All prisoners are to be brought back so soon as possible to South Africa, without loss of liberty or property.

No action to be taken against prisoners except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents and used in the courts if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection.

Military occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible and self-government substituted. There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war. The sum of three million sterling is to be provided for restocking the Boer farms.

Rebels are liable to trial according to the law of the colony to which they belong.

The rank and file will be disfranchised for life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

After he had concluded reading the peace agreement, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

"There are certain important points not dealt with in the document I have just read and which was signed on Saturday night. Therefore it may be convenient if I read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, to the secretary of state for war, dated May 30, as follows:

"After handing the Boer delegates a copy of the draft of the agreement, I read them a statement and gave them a copy of it as follows:

"His majesty's government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion and who now surrender, will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts and in accordance with the laws of the colonies and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British empire to which they belong.

"His majesty's government is informed by the Cape government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to British subjects in Cape Colony, now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 12, 1901, are as follows:

"With regard to the rank and file they should all, after surrendering and giving up their arms, sign a document, before the resident magistrate of the district in which surrender is made, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason and the punishment to be accorded them provided they are not guilty of murders or acts contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, shall be that they are not entitled for life to be registered as voters or vote in any parliamentary or provincial council or municipal election.

"With references to justices of the peace, field cornets and all others who hold official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority, or who have held commands in the rebels or burghers' forces they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary court of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, their punishment to be left to the discretion of such court, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted.

"The national government is of the opinion that the rebels should be dealt with according to the law of the colony.

"These arrangements," concluded Mr. Balfour, "the government has approved."

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Liberal leader, in behalf of the opposition, said unbounded satisfaction would be felt throughout the empire at the conclusion of peace. They were unanimous in admiration of their late enemies, now their friends and fellow citizens, whose military qualities were of a pure and self-sacrificing devotion to liberty and the country had won the respect of the whole world, and foremost of all the respect of their opponents. Every member would offer congratulations to the king and to the country on the thrice blessed restoration of peace.

Mr. Balfour having announced that the government would take an early opportunity of moving a vote of thanks to Lord Kitchener and the soldiers in South Africa, the members of the house of commons returned to their ordinary avocation.

Following is the full text of the terms of surrender:

"His excellency, Lord Milner, in behalf of the British government, his excellency Mr. Steyne, Gen. Bremner, Gen. C. R. DeWet and Judge Hertzog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State and Gen. Schalk-Burger, Gen. Reitz, Gen. Louis Botha and Gen. Delarey acting in behalf of their respective burghers, desiring to terminate the present hostilities, agree to the following terms:

"The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all guns, rifles and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control and desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign.

"The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant-General Botha assisted by Gen. Delarey and Chief Commandant DeWet.

"Second—All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange Free Colony and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

"Third—The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

"Fourth—No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war. The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war which had been notified by the commander-in-chief to the Boer generals and which shall be tried by court martial after the close of hostilities.

"Fifth—The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony where the parents desire it and will be allowed in the court of law for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

"Sixth—Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to persons requiring them for their protection on taking out a license according to law.

"Seventh—The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government and, so soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government will be introduced.

"Eighth—The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

"Ninth—No special tax will be imposed on land property in the Transvaal or Orange River Colony to defray the expenses of the war.

"Tenth—As soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, under the presidency of a magistrate, or other official for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes and supplies those who, owing to the war, are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter, and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations.

"His majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of three million pounds sterling and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African republics and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the government and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations they

GEN. LORD KITCHENER

will be received by the first named commissions as evidence of war losses, suffered by the persons to which they were originally given.

"In addition to the above named free grant of one million pounds sterling his majesty's government will be prepared to make advances, on loan, for the same purposes, free of interest, for two years, and afterward repayable, over a period of years, with 3 per cent interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause."

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the war office received this dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, Saturday, May 30, 11 p. m.:

"A document concerning terms of surrender was signed here this evening at half past 10 o'clock by all the Boer representatives, as well as by Lord Milner and myself."

Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of a war which tried the British empire to its utmost and wiped the Boers from the list of nations.

The war has come to an end with Lord Kitchener's announcement from Pretoria that he, Lord Milner, and the Boer delegates had signed "terms of surrender." This announcement had been anticipated for several days, and it was definitely forecasted in these dispatches; but its receipt Sunday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody had confidently believed that the house of commons would hear the first news to-day. The edge of the anticipation with which Great Britain awaited the promised statement in the house of commons from Mr. Balfour, the government leader, was still further dulled by the following message from King Edward to his people, which was issued after midnight:

"The king has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and his majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of his majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."

How greatly King Edward's insistence that peace in South Africa be secured prior to his coronation influenced the present agreement will probably not be known until the private memoirs of the present regime are given to the public.

According to a dispatch to the Daily Express, from Utrecht, Holland, Mr. Kruger was informed shortly after 9 o'clock last night that peace had been declared. He had been asleep. "My God," he said, "it is impossible!" Mr. Kruger and his entourage, hope to be permitted to return to the Transvaal. This, however, is quite unlikely.

Cabling from Pretoria, the correspondent of the Daily Mail, after announcing the signing of the terms of surrender, says the British authorities absolutely rejected the suggestion of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declared that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement.

"The British government carried its contentions on every vital point, while the minor concessions, particularly those in relation to the generous financial treatment, will greatly appeal to the Boers in general."

With the exception of Ireland, practically the whole of the United Kingdom is holiday-making to-day in honor of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The streets everywhere are thronged with people who, every now and then, relieve their overstrung nerves by an outburst of hoarse cheering, or by braying penny trumpets. The tone of King Edward's message to the people and the absence therein of any note of exultation, seems, however, to have set a good example, and while giving free vent to their own satisfaction the British are showing small desire to crow over their late enemies.

Flags and bunting are everywhere displayed, church bells are ringing, salutes are being fired, and there is general jubilation on all sides.

Crowds of suburbanites poured into London at an early hour and towards the usual centers—the Mansion house, Royal exchange, Trafalgar Square—and quickly bedecked themselves with tiny flags, buttons and badges. At intervals some enthusiast starts singing, "God Save the King," which is taken up by the happy throngs and is heard for miles through the neighboring streets, from one end of the metropolis to the other. The earliest demonstrations on the stock exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual, commenced with the bidding up of South African securities and consols. On the official opening, "God Save the King" was sung by all present, and a cablegram was dispatched to Lord Kitchener, as follows:

"The members of the London exchange join with the rest of the British empire in rejoicing at the happy end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prelude to peaceful coronation celebrations. Heartiest congratulations to your lordship and the brave boys with you."

Later in the day a levee at St. James' palace and a cabinet meeting attracted immense crowds. Thousands of people awaited the arrival of the cabinet ministers, and the scene which greeted the popular favorites have not been equaled in many years. Many of the ministers wore court dress, on account of having to be present at the levee, which added to the attractiveness of the occasion. It is almost needless to add that Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, came in for special attention from the masses. The police were unable to hold them in bounds and crowds surged around Mr. Chamberlain's carriage, hurrahing and shouting congratulations, until the colonial secretary escaped within the building. On the adjournment of the cabinet meeting the crowds repaired to Buckingham palace and St. James palace, and further relieved their feelings by cheering the king and other notabilities who attended the levee, at which the United States ambassador, Joseph Choate, and all the members of the embassy and a number of special coronation envoys were present.

Telegrams received from all parts of the provinces testify to the extreme joy felt by all classes at the conclusion of the war. At many places the magistrates discharged all the prisoners charged with light offenses. A singular fact is that the first news of the conclusion of peace was received at Windsor, by telephone from Berlin and Paris.

Many of the provincial exchanges closed at lunch time, and the children of the schools everywhere were dismissed. Great torchlight processions are being arranged for to-night, and illuminations which were in preparation for the coronation, are being hurried so that they can be lit up to-night.

The opinion is expressed in official circles that Commandant Fouche and other Boer leaders in Cape Colony, who did not attend the Vreeninging conference, will come in of their own accord. It is also thought to be probable that it will be possible to bring many troops home in time for the coronation.

Pope Expresses His Pleasure.

Rome, June 2.—On the receipt of the news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, the pope expressed his joy, adding: "I hope to close my eyes on world-wide peace."

Dr. Leyds Astonished, Too.

Paris, June 2.—Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, who had been in Paris for a couple of days, was informed, late yesterday evening of the conclusion of peace in South Africa, but he refused to credit it. The News, seemingly, was an unpleasant surprise to him. This morning, however, a messenger from the foreign office brought his official confirmation of the press reports and Dr. Leyds immediately decided to proceed to Utrecht, Holland, for which place he departed. When questioned as he was leaving his hotel here, Dr. Leyds declared he was pleased with the news, but he declined to make a statement except that he admitted he was quite ignorant of the conditions of the surrender, though he felt certain they were favorable to the Boers.

REAR ADMIRAL O'NEIL.

Washington, May 29.—Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, who, upon the personal invitation of Emperor William, will visit, with a special escort, all the shipbuilding yards and arsenals of Germany, is now in Berlin as a delegate to the international shipbuilding convention. He is one of the most distinguished officers of the navy, and since 1897 has been chief of the naval bureau of ordnance.

REAR ADMIRAL O'NEIL.

The admiral entered the navy in 1861 as master's mate on the Cumberland, and was present at the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark in August of that year. He fought in the famous engagement with the Merrimac in 1862, and on that occasion rescued Lieut. Morris from drowning. He was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in 1901.

CANDIDATE BAILEY.

Wichita, Kan., May 30.—Willis J. Bailey, nominated for governor by the Republican state convention at Wichita, was congressman-at-large from Kansas in the last congress. He was born in

WILLIS J. BAILEY

Carroll county, Ill., and graduated from the University of Illinois. He moved to Kansas with his father in 1879 and became a farmer and stock raiser. He was elected to the legislature in 1888 and was twice elected a member of the state board of agriculture. His home is at Baileyville. He is 48 years old.

OUR IMMIGRANTS.

New York, May 31.—Immigration is now at its highest point in the history of the United States, and is explained by the authorities here as due to the commercial prosperity of this country and industrial stagnation in nearly every European country. Southern and southeastern Europe furnishes the bulk of the immigrants. The exodus from Ireland, Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia has fallen off greatly. Fully 70 per cent of the immigrants now coming in are from Russia, Austria, Hungary and Italy.

Counting the immigrants on board steamships due to arrive to-day the immigration for the month will reach the record-breaking total of 88,500. In May of 1893, the previous record-breaking month, 73,000 people came into the country in the steerage of the Atlantic liners. Many of the officials regard the class of people coming in as the lowest.

Whitelaw Reid Sails.

New York, May 31.—Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, sailed to-day for England, on the Cunard liner Umbria. Mr. Reid was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

On Memorial Day--Defends the Army in the Philippines.

Washington, May 30.—President Roosevelt, in his Memorial Day address at Arlington cemetery, to-day, made an especially energetic and eloquent defense of the army in the Philippines and incidentally of the policy of American occupation and civilization of the islands. The President said, in part:

It is a good custom for our country to have certain solemn holidays in commemoration of our greatest men and of the greatest crisis in our history. There should be but few such holidays. To increase their number is to cheapen them. Washington and Lincoln—the man who did most to found the union, and the man who did most to preserve it—stand head and shoulders above all our other public men, and have, by common consent, won the right to this pre-eminence.

On this day, the 30th of May, we call to mind the deaths of those who died that the nation might live, who wagered all that life holds dear for the great prize of death in battle.

You whom I address to-day and your comrades who wore the blue beside you in the perilous years during which strong, sad, patient Lincoln bore the crushing load of national leadership, performed the one feat, the failure to perform which would have meant destruction to everything which makes the name America a symbol of hope among the nations of mankind.

During our four generations of national life we have had to do many tasks and some of them of far-reaching importance; but the only really vital task was the one you did, the task of saving the union.

Just at this moment the army of the United States, led by men who served among you in the great war, is carrying to completion a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war in which is involved not only the honor of the flag, but the triumph of civilization over forces which stand for the black chaos of savagery and barbarism.

These younger comrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties and have received terrible provocation from a treacherous and very treacherous enemy. Under the strain of these provocations, I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, can not be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future.

From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines.

But keep in mind that these cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional, and have been shamelessly exaggerated. But they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than these lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place.

There is not a city in this land which we could not condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for decency and justice and charity. Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our army in the Philippines; and it is an attitude both absurd and cruelly unjust.

The rules of warfare which have been promulgated by the war department and accepted as the basis of conduct by our troops in the field are the rules laid down by Abraham Lincoln when you, my hearers, were fighting for the Union. Our enemies in the Philippines have not merely violated every rule of war, but have made of these violations their only method of carrying on the war. We would have been justified by Abraham Lincoln's rules of war in infinitely greater severity than has been shown.

The fact really is that our warfare in the Philippines has been carried on with singular humanity. For every act of cruelty by our men there have been innumerable acts of forbearance, magnanimity and generous kindness.

The guilty are to be punished; but in punishing them, let those who sit at ease at home, who walk delicately, and live in the soft places of the earth, remember also to do them common justice. Let not the effortless and the unsmirched rail overmuch at strong men who with blood and sweat face years of toil and days and nights of agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark places.

It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent abuses and to punish those who commit them; but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves cravens and weaklings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the civil war. Your false friends then called Grant a "butcher" and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as "Lincoln's hirelings." Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the confederate congress in October, 1862—accused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of "contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized war," of subjecting women and children to "banishment,

SUMMER COMFORT.

Get Ready for Warm Weather.

By a complete change in breakfast, at this time of the year, one can put the body right to go through the summer comfortably.

Leave off meat, potatoes and heavy body heating foods, and use the food that will nourish the body and give reserve force to the brain and nervous system.

A most appetizing and healthful breakfast can be made on Grape-Nuts and cream, some fruit and perhaps two soft boiled eggs—this meal will furnish full strength and nourishment up to the next and has a remarkable effect on the body during hot weather. Remember the cells of the body you are now building will last you into the summer, so be sure and build the kind that tend to keep a cool body and level head.

One pound of Grape-Nuts has more nourishment—that the system will absorb—than ten pounds of meat, without any of the internal heat of meat that a person wishes to avoid during the warm season; its rich, nutty flavor added to the delicate sweet of the grape sugar makes a dish pleasing to the most critical taste.

You receive Grape-Nuts from the grocer ready to serve, as it has been thoroughly cooked at the factory by food experts, and this saves heat from cooking and time and exertion necessary in preparing ordinary food.

A change from the old breakfast to one like this will refresh and invigorate the system in a surprising manner and permit you to enjoy the pleasures of summer in a cool, comfortable fashion when your neighbors, differently fed, will be "hot."

PURE RYE WHISKEY

4 Full Quarts for $3.20

Direct from Distiller to Consumer. Express Charges Prepaid.

Our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus avoiding middlemen's profits and adulteration. If you want pure Whiskey, our offer will interest you.

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye Whiskey for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Our Distillery was established in 1866. We have enjoyed 33 years' continual growth until we now have one hundred and sixty-five thousand customers throughout the United States who are using **Hayner's** Whiskey, which is an evidence of **true merit.** We give you absolutely **pure** Whiskey at the lowest possible cost. Such Whiskey as we offer for $3.20 cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies.

Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

WRITE TO NEAREST ADDRESS.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 226-232 W. Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

We guarantee the above Company will do just as it agrees.—EDITOR.

imprisonment and death;" of "murder," of "rapine," of "outrages on women," of "lawless cruelty," of "perpetrating atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages;" and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for especial attack because of his "spirit of barbarous ferocity." Verily, these men who thus coolly slandered you have their heirs to-day in those who traduce our armies in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished.

Peace and freedom—are there two better objects for which a soldier can fight? Well, these are precisely the objects for which our soldiers are fighting in the Philippines. When there is talk of the cruelties committed in the Philippines, remember always that by far the greater proportion of these cruelties have been committed by the insurgents against their own people—as well as against our soldiers—and that not only the surest but the only effectual way of stopping them is by the progress of the American arms.

Our soldiers conquer; and what is the object for which they conquer? To establish a military government? No. The laws we are now endeavoring to enact for the government of the Philippines are to increase the power and domain of the civil at the expense of the military authorities. The military power is used to secure peace, in order that it may itself be supplanted by the civil government. The progress of the American arms means the abolition of cruelty, the bringing of peace, and the rule of law and order under the civil government. Other nations have conquered to create irresponsible military rule. We conquer to bring just and responsible civil government to the conquered.

But our armies do more than bring peace, do more than bring order. They bring freedom. Remember always that the independence of a tribe or a community may, and often does, have nothing whatever to do with the freedom of the individual in that tribe or community. There are now in Asia and Africa scores of despotic monarchies, each of which is independent, and in no one of which is there the slightest vestige of freedom for the individual man. Wherever in the Philippines the insurrection has been definitely and finally put down, there the individual Filipino already enjoys such freedom, such personal liberty, under our rule, as he could never even dream of under the rule of an "independent" Aguinaldian oligarchy.

The slowly-learned and difficult art of self-government, an art which our people have taught themselves by the labor of a thousand years, can not be grasped in a day by a people only just emerging from conditions of life which our ancestors left behind them in the dim years before history dawned. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come it is not in human wisdom to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasurable distance if we should yield to the counsels of unmanly weakness and turn loose the islands, to see our victorious foes butcher with revolting cruelty our betrayed friends, and shed the blood of the most humane, the most enlightened, the most peaceful, the wisest and the best of their own number—for these are the classes who have already learned to welcome our rule.

Nor, while fully acknowledging our duties to others, need we forget our duty to our own country. The Pacific seaboard is as much to us as the Atlantic; as we grow in power and prosperity so our interests will grow in that farthest west which is the immemorial east. The shadow of destiny has already reached the shores of Asia. The might of our people already looms large against the world-horizon; and it will loom ever larger as the years go by. No statesman has a right to neglect the interests of our people in the Pacific; interests which are important to all our people, but which are of most importance to those of our people who have built populous and thriving states on the western slope of our continent.

This should no more be a party question than the war for the Union should have been a party question. At this moment the man in highest office in the Philippine Islands is the vice governor, General Luke Wright, of Tennessee, who gallantly wore the gray in the civil war and who is now working hand in hand with the head of our army in the Philippines, Adna Chaffee, who in the civil war gallantly wore the blue. They are doing a great work for civilization, a great work for the honor and the interest of this nation, and above all for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. All honor to them; and shame thrice shame, to us if we fail to uphold their hands!

GAS EXPLOSION IN MINE.

San Antonio, Texas, May 31.—Four killed instantly and six fatally injured is the result of a gas explosion in shaft No. 5 of the Hondo coal mines of the Mexican International road, seventy-five miles from Earle Pass. The explosion occurred last Friday, but the news of the accident has just reached this city. The shaft in which the explosion occurred is the same in which an explosion occurred last February, killing 100 men and injuring almost as many more.

The names of the dead and injured in this second disaster were not given but the men were all Mexicans.

GETS PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

New York, May 31.—Joseph Schwab, brother of the United States Steel corporation's president, has been chosen, according to the World, as president of the new $30,000,000 consolidation of steel foundries, which will be known as the American Steel Foundries company. The paper mentioned asserts that the office will pay $50,000 salary. Mr. Schwab is at present traveling in Europe.

The Queen's Outing.

The Hague, June 2.—An official bulletin from Loo Castle says that Queen Wilhelmina will pass her period of convalescence at Castle Schaumburg in the valley of the Lahn.

REV. MELVIN L. PEDEY, Gibsonburg, Ohio, offers to furnish information free to any one how Consumption can be cured at home. Write him.

CANCER CURED at HOME by internal treatment, no knife, plaster or pain. Book and Testimonials FREE. Mason Cancer Institute, 121 W. 42d St., N. Y.

INTELLIGENT and attractive American lady, worth $50,000, wants immediately acquaintance, honest husband. Add. FRA, 112 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $9 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Desk 2, 38 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, never married, wants poor but honest wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MINING Civil and Geological Engineer, aged 41, worth $50,000, wants cheerful, home-loving wife. Address Mr. Clark, P. O. Drawer 198, Chicago, Ill.

Business Man, middle aged, worth $50,000, seeks at once cheerful, home-loving wife. Address Mr. Hamilton, 620 Omaha Building, Chicago.

Handsome Intelligent American Lady, worth $50,000 wants husband immediately and must be kind husband financially. Belle, 134 Van Buren St., Chicago.

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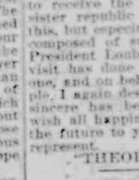

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FORMAL THANKS

Of the French Mission for Their Warm Welcome In America.

Washington, June 2.—The following correspondence between Gen. Brugere, of the French mission, who participated in the Rochambeau statue exercises and the President, has been made public:

"Boston, Mass., May 31, 1902.

"His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

"Before my departure for France, whither important duties call me, I desire to address to you, Mr. President, as also to the government and people of the United States, the thanks of the French mission for the kindly and warm welcome which it has received in your beautiful country. We take back with us, after our too short stay in this hospitable land, an ineffaceable souvenir. We have there found brighter than ever the remembrance of the brotherhood in arms which united Washington's soldiers to those of Rochambeau, and it is particularly pleasant to me to think our visit may have contributed to draw still closer the bonds of traditional friendship, which for more than a century have existed between the United States and France.

"Permit me, Mr. President, to thank you personally for the hearty sympathy which you have been pleased to manifest to me, and to inform you that we all entertain the best wishes for your prosperity and for that of the great American nation, the friend of France.

"GENERAL BRUGERE."

"White House, Washington, June 1, 1902.

"General Brugere, care Gaulois, Boston, Mass.:

"Accept my most hearty thanks for your courteous message. It has given our people genuine pleasure not merely to receive the embassy from our great sister republic on such an occasion as this, but especially to receive an embassy composed of such men as those whom President Loubet has sent hither. Your visit has done good in more ways than one, and on behalf of the American people, I again desire to express to you how sincere has been our welcome, and to wish all happiness in the present and in the future to you and to the nation you represent.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

LIEUT. J. H. A. DAY.

Washington, May 26.—First Lieutenant John H. A. Day, United States marine corps, who has figured in the cables from Manila and who, with

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The man living in the present life is essentially a spirit; he does not become one by death, but merely slips out of the outer, coarse, physical body, and finds himself in this spiritual body with head and hands and feet—the form he has been accustomed to.

Thursday.

It is a very short-sighted man or woman who gages effort in any position by the exact dollar-and-dime measure. The worker who shirks all that he may without losing the place to work, is the one who is still at a standstill.

Friday.

The need is to put a cheerful spirit in our work, whatever it may be, and then it well either be glorified in our sight, or the doors will open to something better.

Saturday.

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power."

Sunday.

Heaven will not be pure stagnation, not idleness, not any mere luxurious dreaming over the spiritual repose that has been safely and forever won; but active, tireless, earnest work; fresh enthusiasm for the high labors which eternity will offer.

Monday.

We must have faith in the power which lies in each one of us individually, if we are to bring anything we desire to pass in our limited world.

Tuesday

Think the cheerful thought always, for by so doing it is not only drawing health to you, but it is helping everybody with whom you come in contact.

Universal Motherhood.

In The Spirit of The Law.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Biennial address of the outgoing president of the General Federation of Women's clubs, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, at its closing meeting in Los Angeles, contains much good, common sense uniting to high thought, and deserves the careful consideration of women everywhere. She was answering indirectly the question that is often asked as to the good which their growing interest in club life can effect for humanity betterment. After urging as the first result the enlarged view of their possibilities and their responsibilities, a view which women generally have not hitherto been able to take because of their narrowed field of sight she said that as a consequence this will follow:

"With unerring vision she will see that her obligations as mother are without limit. In order that her children may have the best possible surroundings physically, mentally and morally, she will begin to understand that it is her business to help to better every condition to which her children may be exposed. As she comprehends, more and more, the needs of her own children, she also comprehends the needs of other people's children. With the income of understanding and unselfish love, she will, little by little, come to the consciousness of universal motherhood—the motherhood that suffers, endures and fulfills in a large and grand fashion."

This is well said and expresses a vital truth, that upon woman has fallen new duties, new responsibilities, brought by her enlarged consciousness of the meaning of existing conditions. With her increased knowledge, her wider experience, she sees that to stand alone is impossible, that her life and her home must be influenced, more or less, by all other lives and all other homes, and they in their turn must feel the influence of her own. With this conviction, she can be no longer care-free as to the needs and the necessities of other households than that over which she individually presides. Organized womanhood has thus come to feel that a new field of effort has opened, a new era has dawned, in which is to be brought into play that consciousness named by Mrs. Lowe, Universal Motherhood. The result cannot yet be imagined.

At the close of the memorial services, held for Mrs. Jennie June Croly at the Biennial convention, a charter member of the General Federation, Mrs. Rebekah Springer was elected to the vacant honorary vice-presidency. Calls were made for her to come to the stage, and a woman, ninety-one years of age, responded by rising from her seat, going to the rostrum and addressing the great audience. Her speech was heard in every part of the hall, and showed that she could still think to a purpose.

This fact is interesting and significant in more ways than one. It shows that what has been often urged in this column is true. There is no reason, and no real necessity for the fading away, sometimes to extinction, of the faculties of the mind with the passing of the years. Mrs. Springer may have possessed exceptional vigor, but even that has not always proved a safeguard. There were other and stronger reasons. For years, we are told, she has been an enthusiastic club worker, thus of necessity having her thoughts filled with something outside of herself and her own narrow round of duties. She came into fellowship with other thinkers, and had new views of life presented for her consideration. No time and no opportunity was afforded for the "rusting out" of her faculties. Exercise gave them, instead, constant renewal. She had no leisure in which to convince herself that she must grow old in the world's meaning of the term, with the increase of her birthdays.

Consciously or unconsciously she used a true philosophy, one which is receiving a constantly growing recognition.

It is of the power of thought to control the body, to give it strength and vigor, rather than yielding it to a decay, that also saps the forces of the mind. Saturate the mental and physical being with thoughts of disease, failure, death, and they will surely come. Hold before the vision persistently pictures of strength, of health, or abounding life, and there is always a chance—many would say a certainty—of their becoming a reality.

The body is the only instrument which the soul has to work with upon the physical plane, and it is therefore our bounden duty to conserve its powers to the utmost. This must not be done, of course, at the expense of the spiritual life, and in its deepest sense it cannot be, for the life of the spirit must also be lived in order to reach our highest possibilities. It is strange that this truth is not more generally realized and practically applied.

This is what the Great Master meant in all of his teachings. Nineteen hundred years have not sufficed, however, to make men understand that he was simply voicing the higher law, which is supreme, and obedience to which will finally solve every problem that bears upon rational life.

To live as closely as possible in accordance with this law is to fill the days with an abiding sense of health and happiness, possible in no other way. And yet this condition is not the product of momentary growth, of sudden change, but the fruitage of persistent and practical right-thinking. This is in harmony not only with the letter, but the spirit of the law.

The Cozy Corner.

Another Pioneer Reader.

It has been moved and seconded that the older members of the Blade family hold a re-union. All in favor will signify it by writing to the Cozy Corner of some of their experiences, since last heard from, and signing their former address, as well as their present name.

I can go further back than Sister Chupp, in my Blade memories, as it was the first newspaper I ever read. My parents lived in Highland county, Ohio, when Mr. Locke first started his paper. They took it as long as they lived, and members of the family have taken it ever since.

I was born in the same year as The Blade—1836—and the first reading I ever heard was by my family from The Blade and The Youth's Companion. As soon as I could spell the words, I tried reading these for myself, and have continued in that habit ever since.

Newspapers were not so numerous in those days, and every word in them, even to the advertisements, were read and commented upon by each member of the family.

In after years I could better understand Mr. Locke's writings; how each stroke of his pen was intended to educate the people to a higher standard of living, and especially to show the thoughtless ones what a national curse the rum power was.

I have a copy of all of Mr. Locke's works, even to the "Pulverize the Rum Power" columns cut from The Blade, and kept in a scrap book.

We have, in our time, read many papers, but are agreed in pronouncing The Blade the best, all around family paper Long may it continue.—Rebecca Sumner, Nebraska.

These reminiscences of the older subscribers to The Blade are very interesting, and we hope others will join in making our Cozy Corner reception, or reunion, something to be remembered. A very pleasant letter from "Jeffry," will be given next week, telling some of the experiences of one who was born in 1812. Who will send the next letter?

An Answer to Mrs. F. A. P.

Our friend wishes to know how to press men's clothing so it will look well. I have had no experience with pressing coats or vests, but will gladly tell her how I have pressed trousers for over thirty years, and it is very seldom that a pair has shown a "shiny streak" when I am done with them, if the material was all wool, and not shoddy.

If the trousers are much soiled, I have a boiler of hot suds and strain it equally into two tubs. The straining is to prevent pieces of undissolved soap from coming in contact with the cloth. Turn the pockets out, then wash on the right side, in the first tubfull of water; turn them and wash again in the second tub, using no soap as the suds should be strong enough in the first place.

Souse them up and down in the last water (after washing them) button them and hang on the line, without wringing, by the waist band. Stretch the seams of the lining and outside by pulling them, smoothing the cloth occasionally while they are drying. The wrong side may look a little dingy, but the right side of all-wool cloth will look like new under this treatment.

When they are perfectly dry, turn them right side out, lay one leg at a time on the ironing table, smoothing them and having corresponding seams of lining and outside exactly together. From cold water wring a cotton cloth—light or dark colored, according to the color of the trousers—and place it over the goods and press with a very hot and heavy iron until smooth. Should the cotton cloth become dry, wring it again from the cold water. Press both sides of the leg and then put the top of the trousers over the end of the ironing board and press in the same manner.

If the clothes are not soiled, I simply sponge them, and then press as directed. I hope this will be of help to "Mrs. F. A. P.," and to any other woman who needs the information. If any try it, will they please report success. I found the directions in a paper in 1868, and have used it ever since.—Mrs. C. E. G., Ohio.

Bread Upon the Waters.

I knock at the door of the Cozy Corner to-day to try to express my gratitude for favors done by my good neighbors.

"It's a busy world we live in,
There's lots of work to do,
But, after all, we may take time
To be neighborly and true.
To speak a word of comfort,
To soothe, and cheer, and bless,
And car own work be better done
For a brief time of rest."

I have just had an opportunity of proving these lines to be true, as the little efforts I have made to show kindnesses to others have been returned to me fourfold during a time of severe illness in my family. Kind friends helped us day and night for many days, until the danger was past, and for this loving service we can never be thankful enough, nor shall we ever forget it. It is such neighborliness that makes fast friends.

I will give a word of caution in the care of patients with the mumps: It is just as dangerous for them to receive a hard jolt, as to take cold. A ride in the easiest of carriages, or even rocking on an uneven floor will sometimes produce sad results.—Quaker Mother, Nebraska.

About Canning Fruit.

So often when I read the many hints and helps on the Household page of The Blade I wonder whether there may be any of my simple ways that are unknown or would be useful to others. For instance, here is something I learned from my mother which saves much trouble and annoyance in fruit canning time. It is simply to place the jars to be filled on a towel folded and wrung—not too dry—from cold water.

I have often read of wrapping a wet towel about the jars to prevent their breaking when the hot fruit is poured in them, but that is much more trouble and no safer than my way. Try it, and see for yourselves.

I have eaten fruit that was put up with sulphur, but have no idea how it is done; can any of the readers of The Blade tell me?—"Dixie," N. C.

Queries and Answers.

"E. B. M." wishes to know if any one will tell her how she can restore her grey hairs to their original color and cause them to grow thick and long.

"Cook:" We cannot recommend any particular brand of soups, canned goods, etc., for no two persons are exactly agreed on such subjects. You can trust in those advertised in The Blade as being as reliable as any. A dozen cans of the different kinds of soups will be plenty for your "picnic" excursion of three or four weeks. Those with condensed milk and other ready-to-eat supplies will make you independent of farmers and of grocery stores so you can choose your camping places as you please.

"Mrs. F. A. P."—Your inquiry is answered in another column of this issue of The Blade.

"Literary Club"—Mary Ann Evans—"George Eliot"—lived with George Henry Lewes, as his wife, for twenty-four or twenty-five years, though there was no legal ceremony ever performed for them. He died in 1878, and she was married in 1880, to a man young enough to have been her son.

You are correct in saying that her books are dedicated to her "dear husband, George Henry Lewes," but he was not legally her husband, having another wife living at the time they decided and announced their intention to friends of living together. By the laws of England, Mr. Lewes could not obtain a divorce, having once condoned infidelity on the part of his wife.

The Blade Cook

Strawberries! Strawberries!

While they last, there is nothing else that can take the place of these most luscious berries. Even when they are "disguised" with sugar and cream they are good, but not to be compared with the fresh fruit, just as it comes from the garden. For those who prefer the made dishes, however, here are given some of the finest methods.

Strawberry Mousse.

Crush and put through a colander a quart of strawberries, sweeten and stir into it one-fourth of a box of gelatine which has been softened and dissolved in half a cupful of hot water. Stir until the mixture begins to thicken, then fold in a cupful of whipped, sweet cream. Line a border mold with vanilla for any preferred flavor; ice cream, fill the center with the strawberries and cream, pack and let it stand three or four hours.

Strawberry Parfait.

Sweeten and press through a colander one pint of strawberries. Whip one quart of cream sweetened to taste; mix with the berries; turn it into a mold and freeze. In winter a pint of strawberry juice from the canned fruit may be used. This sounds very simple, but it will be found to be a most delicious dessert.

Strawberry Snow.

Pour one cupful each of cold water and granulated sugar over half a box of gelatine. When soft add one cupful of boiling water and the juice of two lemons; then the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Beat all together until light and frothy, and just before it "sets" stir in a pint of whole strawberries. Pour in a mold dipped in cold water and let it stand in a cold place until firm. Serve very cold, with cream.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Where a hardwood floor is impossible, a good substitute can be had in the woodcarpets now made. These were first imported from France and have been well received, being durable, easily renewed, not expensive, and will outwear several ordinary carpets. They are made in squares, of either straight or diagonal strips of wood; these squares are fastened to the old floor with brads, which are puttied over to match the coloring of the wood. Borders of fancy designs can be had, if desired.

For kitchen, bath room or pantry use, oilcloth is not desirable for the reason that the colors wear off so soon on the places most used, leaving unsightly spots. Linoleum will last longer, and in a short time will more than make up for the extra first cost.

There is now on the market a hard enamel paint with which the woodwork and walls of a room can be covered making them like marble. This is especially nice for the woodwork of a kitchen, sinks and bathrooms. As it is impervious to water, it can be applied to the interior of zinc-lined refrigerators, rendering them sweet, clean and free from the odors of the food kept in them.

For tin bath tubs it is equally good, making them look like the better grade of enameled tubs, and when the surface becomes nicked, it can be easily renewed by another application of the paint.

It is said that grease spots may be removed from fine woolen goods by sponging them first with strong, cold coffee and then with clear water. To remove tar, rub with lard until the tar is softened, then wash with soap and warm water.

Paint on cotton or woolen goods should be saturated with turpentine, then washed as usual.

During the summer children's clothing is apt to be spotted with grass stains; dip them in alcohol, and rub between the hands and they will soon disappear.

Mrs. C. O. asked how she could remove perspiration stains from a silk waist. Let her try this recipe, which was sent by a professional cleaner: Sponge with warm water in which ammonia—a tablespoonful to a quart of water—has been poured, then sponge with clear water and press before quite dry. Be sure and sponge a little beyond the spots so as to make certain that all of the stain is removed.

For fruit or vegetable stains on the hands hold them in the fumes of sulphur; for rough or calloused places, rub with pumice stone, a piece of which should be kept in a convenient place in the work room as well as on the toilet table.

When milk or any other substance has been spilled on the stove, a handful of salt thrown upon it immediately, will prevent any disagreeable odor from arising.

When an insect gets into your ear, do not try to dig it out, but put a drop or two of sweet oil into the cavity; this will kill the insect which can then be removed by pouring into the ear a spoonful of hot water.

RESCUING A CAT.

At the risk of his life, William Clynes, of St. Louis, climbed a flagpole 75 feet high to rescue a helpless cat. This piece of heroism, reported among the lesser events in the daily news columns, had no motive but sympathy with a dumb animal in distress. Three days before, the cat had run up the tall flagstaff in Carr park in her pursuit of a sparrow. When she was within three feet of him the sparrow flew away. Then the cat, instead of turning back, continued to climb until she reached the golden ball at the top of the pole, and this, too, she surmounted.

After a brief rest, she tried to descend. Then her feet slipped, and she made the discovery that her claws, although excellent for climbing head up, were useless when she put her weight upon them head down. The rotundity of the ball or fright at the elevation seemed to deprive her of the power to descend backward, so she sat chirping in the ball at the top of the swaying pole, and cried piteously.

During all of one night of misery, through the following day, and then through another night she clung, cold and hungry, to her narrow perch. On the third day a park keeper and a policeman tried to reach her. The policeman climbed forty feet and was then obliged to give up. "Can't some one save the poor creature?" he asked, sympathetically, as he slid down.

Then William Clynes, a tinner in a stove factory, pulled off his coat and started up the pole. Foot by foot he went, until he reached the point, forty feet above the ground, where the light topmast was spliced on. Up this thin, swaying stem, which to the people below looked like a reed, and which bent and trembled under Clynes' weight, he slowly worked his way.

Once, when near the top, he slipped back a few feet. The crowd gathered below shivered, and many of the spectators called to him to come down. But he only gripped the pole the harder with his shins, and slowly worked his way up, until he was only ten feet from the cat, five feet, two feet. A moment later he had gained the top, and wrapping his legs and one hand firmly about the slender staff, he reached the other hand over the gilt ball and gently picked the cat from her place of danger. Then he slid down the pole to the ground, where he stood a moment for the crowd to inspect the cat before he took her off to get her some milk.—Youth's Companion.

An Educational Pioneer.

In these days, when higher education is possible to all women, when there are many fine colleges for girls, established with every advantage possessed by those devoted to the education of young men, it is interesting to look back to earlier times and to the pioneers who paved the way for present conditions.

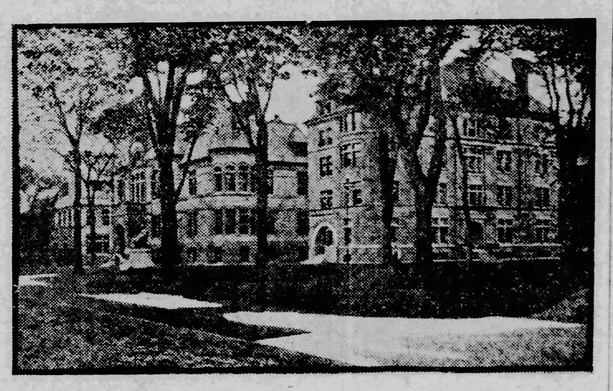
Among them perhaps the most prominent is Mrs. Emma Willard, who, as long ago as 1819, began her agitation for the improvement of woman's education and opened her school at Waterford in the state of New York. The story of her youth, with its limited opportunities, shows how she came to believe and urge that the training of girls is just as important as that of boys, even if it be not best to give them the same in kind.

Emma Hart was the sixteenth of seventeen children and, as one writer has said, had a chance to rub off corners and develop self-control. Her home was in Berlin, Connecticut, where she was educated. Her teaching began when she was but little more than seventeen and her success was pronounced from the first.

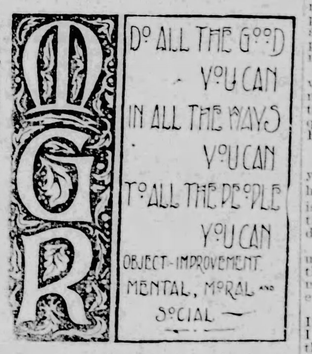
When twenty-two she became the wife of Dr. John Willard. Somewhat later and to relieve her husband's financial difficulties she opened a school for girls. Her enterprise prospered and gradually the idea of enlarging its scope entered into her thought. In 1818 she published her famous "Plan," which has been named the "Magna Charta of the rights of woman in the matter of education." She astonished the people by urging the endowment of a seminary for girls by the legislature, and the story is told of an old farmer in that body expressing his feelings in these words: "Why, they'll be trying to educate the cows next!"

A bill was, however, passed that winter for the assistance of seminaries for girls, and Mrs. Willard's school at Waterfood was incorporated under its provisions. The money was not, however, promptly given and in 1821 she removed to Troy, having accepted the offer of that city to raise what was required by tax and subscription. And so the Troy Seminary was established and it, with its founder, soon became famous. It was visited by Lafayette when he was in this country, and he carried a pleasant memory back to France of the enthusiasm of both teacher and scholars.

The story of all that she accomplished for the higher education of girls is a wonderful one, for it must be remembered that public opinion then was very different from what it is to-day. From the Emma Willard school went many young women to become teachers themselves, and scatter the seeds of the new thought regarding their sex. Mrs. Willard's influence was very strong; her culture rare; her presence fine. To-day she is remembered as a leader in new paths and her name is held in national reverence. A statue has been erected to her in Troy, but her best memorial is the splendid work she accomplished in enlarging woman's opportunities for higher education.



Emma Willard Seminary at Troy, New York.



Dear M. G. R.'s: In fulfillment of my promise to write when I reached my new home, I come to-day.

We left Virginia the 16th of April, and reached our home in Oregon the 23rd of the same month. We passed through some lovely places and some that were far from lovely, and I never fully realized how beautiful those old Virginia hills were until we struck the sage brush country of Washington. I guess I did wish I was back home then.

The most peculiar things I saw were the stump fences in Wisconsin. Imagine large, uncouth-shaped stumps placed in a line with the ends just touching, for a fence. They looked strange enough to keep trespassers out of the fields, I am sure.

If "Oregon Bach" looks like the bachelors I have seen out here, it is no wonder he has to wash his own dishes; I should think he might be obliged to do his own housekeeping all of the rest of his days, but I hardly think an M. G. R. boy could look like some of the natives I have seen.

I wear my badge all of the time, hoping it may identify me to some other Oregon member. Some other time I will tell you of the country about our home, for it is very lovely, even if it is a long way from old Virginia. "Drusilla"

Another of our members has just gone to Oregon and tells us some of his impressions of the country.

Since writing to you, I have gone from my old home in Iowa, to a new one twenty-four hundred miles away, in Oregon. I was ten days on the road, because having three horses, a dog and some chickens to look after, I preferred to go on a "slow train." I had an oil stove and did my own cooking. The weather was pleasant so I could have the door open and enjoy the scenery, which was very beautiful most of the distance. From Omaha west the fertile fields are lost in the great plains toward the Rockies; west of these well-named mountains we passed through a great desert in Wyoming and Idaho, but on entering Oregon the view begins to improve.

Following the beautiful Columbia river we come to where the Cascade locks were built at a cost of two million dollars. These locks are for the passage of large ships up the river and over the falls.

West of this place is the Bridal Veil, a sheet of water and spray coming down the mountain side for five or six hundred feet, and resembling a sheet of silk. Farther on is the Horse Tail Fall, which is also very beautiful.

At Portland we could see, from our cars, the river with its wonderful bridges, the wharfs at which were lying ships from all countries and some of the fine residences farther up in the town.

After spending two weeks in the famous Wilammette Valley we came down to our present abiding place which we hope to call home. "Broncho Bill."

I came once and was allowed to enter, so I am going to try again and see if I shall be equally fortunate. It always sounds so nice to hear the "old members" talk together and speak of other "old members," who are not present. From bearing their names so often we grow to feel well acquainted, and it makes us wish that we, too, were "old" and could be talked to once in a while. I suppose the best thing for us to do is to come often and let our voices be heard until it is acknowledged that we are, at least, growing "old."

Isn't the springtime grand? We know that it is God's bountiful love that has provided all of these beautiful things for us and we feel that though there be thorns in our path, we can look away from them, up into the brightness all around and say from our hearts, "God is good." Is it not so?

Just a word to "Oregon Bach." I feel sorry for you, and still you seem to bear up very well under all the good advice you are having. If the Oregon girls lived near enough together, I am sure they might form a league and come in and "clean up" for you once in a while. Of course, our husbands would not object to our engaging in such a work of mercy.

I wonder where you live, anyway, and if you think as I do that Oregon is the "garden spot" of the world.

I have said more than I intended when I came, so I will show you how soon I can stop when I once get started in that direction. "Bonnie Bess," Oregon.

Girls, do you read Cozy Corner? Of course you do, and how do you enjoy the "duties of a wife" as set forth by some of the ladies? I think I could stand it to do as much as "Polly Pepper," or the one who positively declined to be "made a doormat of" for the benefit of her family, but I never, no, never, could feel as if it was a privilege for which to be thankful, to remove my husband's shoes and plant him comfortably before the fire. Per contra, I fear I would sooner plant him (or be planted) in some other and more permanent place first.

Perhaps it is this disciplined spirit of mine that is responsible for my being the cranky old maid I am. I do wonder if Polly Pepper is married, or if she is only talking "upon supposition."

"Mattie Jennie."

P. S.—My name is Matilda Jane, but I think I should have a "nom de plume."

This is my first visit for some time, and to-day I only call to say that I have enjoyed the letters and stories very much. Several of our number have said they were fond of reading; I wonder if there is any one who is not. For myself, I think there is no more pleasant or profitable manner of spending one's time than in reading a good book.—"Vernetta," Ind.

Miss Prudence, do you hear my timid little knock on the door of the M. G. R.? If so, and you will open it, you will find waiting admittance a Nebraska girl who is also a "Shut In," and who has taken a great deal of pleasure in reading the chatty letters of the M. G. R. girls and boys.

When I read that letter of "Leal's," I could appreciate how much pleasure she will be able to give her friends this summer, and I wished I lived near.

In the little town where my home is, we have but about eight hundred inhabitants, but we have the best of everything in the way of modern improvements. We have electric lights, telephones, city water-works, five churches, and last, but by no means least, the good public schools for which Nebraska is noted.

There are so many of the M. G. R.'s who are strangers to me because they do not come oftener, but if I am admitted to membership I shall try to become acquainted with all of them.—"Brown Eyes," Nebraska.

Do you like to go a fishing? Wouldn't you like to if you did not have to leave home to find your pleasure? Well, that is what I do; catch the finest kind of trout in our own creek, which comes down from the mountains.

Besides this, I have many other pleasures that belong especially to a life in the country, and find plenty of opportunities for putting our motto in practice every day.

"New England Girl's" story was fine. It is not the least of my pleasures that I am able to read such good stories in the M. G. R. every month.—"A Washington Girl."

It is not best to anticipate a pleasure, but the M. G. R. girls may expect to see a compliment for them in the Cozy Corner next week, sent by one who has had ninety years' experience in the world, and therefore knows what is good. He proves in a most practical manner that he means all he says in their favor.

No, Miss Prudence, will not tell you anything more about it; you will have to wait until next week.

"Juliet," please send "Romeo," or some one else, home after your last pamme and address. You forgot to give it, and you know, if you have read this department carefully, that the Chaperone cannot properly introduce you without it. Sit right down here by her, and tell her, while you wait, where you found such pretty paper as your letter was written on.

Banner Puzzlers

For April.

Solutions—W. P. E., New York—Metta.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Jalapa in 1798. He soon entered the Spanish army, and became a lieutenant-colonel in 1821. He greatly distinguished himself in the struggle for Mexican independence, proclaiming in 1822 a Mexican republic which was recognized by every foreign state except Spain. He opposed the separation of Texas from the Mexican union vigorously but unavailingly. In 1847 he commanded the Mexican forces against Scott and Taylor, and at the conclusion of the war left Mexico, returning in 1853, when, by declaring himself president for life, of the republic, he brought about a civil war, and was driven out of the country in 1855. He visited the United States in 1866, and on the death of Maximilian, in 1867 returned to Mexico, made an attempt against the government, was taken prisoner by the Juarist party, but soon released. He died June 20, 1876.

CLEO DAVIS.

2—HOUR GLASS.

X X X O X X X
X X O X X
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O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X

1—Well-known rodents that feed on herbage.
2—To turn from one track to another.
3—Distant.
4—A consonant.
5—To guard with men.
6—To make fast by winding to some support.
7—A learned man.

Centrals name a city in which one of our Presidents commenced the practice of law, and another received his death wound.

METTA.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Three men hire a horse to drive from A to B and back again, paying $3.00 for its use. Half way to B they overtake a fourth man who agrees to pay his share of the cost if they will take him to B and back to where they found him. How much was his share?

W. A. HOYT.

4—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in Jew, but not in Greek;
My second's in evil, and also in meek;
My third is in sorrow, and also in sin;
My fourth is in run, but not in win;
My fifth is in short, but not in high;
My sixth is in wheat, but not in rye.
My seventh is in here, and also in there;
My eighth is in pale, but not in fair;
My ninth is in trouble, but not in gloom;
My whole occurred at Lazarus' tomb.

C. M. B.

5—QUERY.

What dead king is not yet buried, but is left to mummify?

ILLI NOIS.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Let prayer be the key of the morning,
and the bolt of the evening"
(Dedicated to "Ill Nois.")

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of May 22.

1—Sir Joshua Reynolds.
2—First ball, 57.4456 seconds; second ball, 57.615 seconds. Distance first one flies, 115.220 ft. (See Chat.)
3—Words forming double acrostic: Grit—oath, omni, dais, late, undo, chit; knot—term, oven. Primals and finals, "Good luck to this column."
4—"My honor is my life, both are born in one; take honor from me, and my life is done."
5—Sergeant Jasper, of South Carolina, declined a lieutenancy commission because he could not read or write.
6—Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote:
"Tact clinches the bargain, and sails out of the bay.
Gets the vote in the Senate, spite of Webster and Clay."

Chat.

As the solution of this problem requires a diagram to make it quite plain, it cannot be given here, but will be forwarded to any member of the Cademy who sends a stamped, self-addressed envelope to the Schoolmistress for it.

J. N. Newsom, you are very welcome.

W. P. E. says Mr. Sprinkle must put himself on history, since he gives to Ike Bancroft the portfolio of state instead of that of the navy.

The Robin's Wedding.

Young robin redbreast hed a beautiful nest.
An' he ses to his love, ses he:
"It's ready now on a rocking bough
In the top of a maple tree.
I've lined it with down an' the waist of a bumble bee."

They were married next day, in the land o' the day,
The lady bird an' he.
The bobolink came an' the wife o' the same,
An' the lark an' the fiddle-de-dee.
An' the crow came down in a minister gown—there was nothing that he didn't see.

He fluttered his wing as they ast him to sing, an' he,
Fer t' clean out his throat.
He hemmed an' he hawed, an' he hawked an' he cawed,
But he couldn't deliver a note.
The swallow was there, an' he ushered each pair with his linsey an' claw-hammer coat.

The bobolink tried fer t' flirt with the bride in
A way that was sassy an' bold.
An' the notes that he took as he shivered an shook
Hed a sound like the jingle of gold.
He sat on a briar an' laughed at the choir an' said thet the music was old.

The sexton he came—Mr. Spider by name,
A citizen hairy an' gray,
With his rope in a steeple, he called the good people
That live in the land o' the hay.
The ants an' the squigs, an' the critters an' bugs,
Came out in a mighty array.

Some came from Barleytown an' the neighboring City o' Rye,
An' the little black people they climbed every steeple
An' sat looking up at the sky.
They came fer to see what a wedding might be, an' they furnished the cake an' the pie.

—From Eben Holden.

Mary's Strange Ride.

Little Mary was only 3 years old and had never seen an eagle in her life. She lived in one of the northwestern states not very far from some rocky cliffs that border on a great lake. But one day when she out playing with her brother and sister, George suddenly cried out, "Oh, look! there's an eagle!"

They looked up and sure enough, circling round and round their heads was a very large bird—so large that she made a great shadow as she flew over them. She must have measured as much as six feet from tip to tip of her great wings. She was a golden eagle, so named from the beautiful golden-red feathers about her head and neck. The plumage of her body was of a rich dark brown.

Little Mary had on a new apron made of bright red calico, with a wide sash tied in a big double bow-knot in the back. Perhaps the eagle was attracted by the red apron, or perhaps it was Mary's golden hair, or perhaps she looked plump and good to eat; at any rate, while the children stood looking up at her, the eagle suddenly darted down to the earth, fastened her big strong claws in Mary's apron sash, then spread her huge wings and flew away with her. Little Mary was small of her age, and weighed no more than the fat hares and young lambs and pigs on which such eagles feed.

"Papa! Papa!" screamed George and Tildy in one breath; "an eagle's got Mary and is carrying her off!"

Mr. Hart rushed out of the barn in time to see the eagle flying over the tall straw stack with Mary. He ran into the house for his gun, but when he came out the eagle was half way across the great marsh and too far off to be safely shot at, so he started on the run after her.

But there was somebody pursuing the eagle away ahead of Mr. Hart. Old Bowser had been carefully instructed that he must take care of little Mary when she was out at play. So when the eagle first caught her up and started to fly away with her Bowser had set up an awful growling and barking, and as soon as the cries of the children assured him that something was all wrong, he started away, barking and leaping up into the air, while George called, "Sick 'em! sick 'em!"

The little boy's shouts urged Bowser on, and he just laid back his ears and ran with all his might, over the fences, across the fields, through the marsh, swimming the creek, and then following a goat-path he went up a high cliff in the direction where the eagle had disappeared.

On the very top of this cliff where, perhaps, a human being had never set foot, the eagle had her nest, and there she had flown with Mary. The golden eagle always loves to build its nest on the highest cliffs of the region.

The baby eagles opened their mouths very wide when the mother eagle alighted at the nest, but they could not eat the little girl, because she was too big. The mother dropped the child, but the two little eaglets squawked and called for something better. Mary was frightened and called for her papa, and it was very cold, too, up there so high, but when the little eagles began to settle down close by she stopped sobbing to look at their big funny beaks.

The mother eagle soon flew away after other food, and Mary was so cold and scared she cuddled down in the nest and went to sleep. She thought she had slept all night (but it was only a short time), when she was awakened by a cold nose pushed against her forehead and a rough tongue licking her face and hands. She opened her eyes more scared than ever—and there was her old Bowser's kind, familiar face and shaggy head! She was so glad, so glad to see him, and threw her arms around his neck, and at once clinched her little hands into his shaggy fur.

"Take me home, Bowser! Take me home!" she commanded, and Bowser pushed her dress together with his nose, took a strong hold with his teeth, lifted her out of the nest, and started down the cliff with her. He had carried her that way many a time before, in play, so Mary was not afraid.

Down the steep cliff-side went strong, careful Bowser, now scrambling over huge rocks, now creeping under bushes, and again sliding along places too steep to walk, always holding Mary out of danger, until he reached the bottom of the cliff. There he met Mary's father and George and some neighbors, who were looking to get track of him and the eagle.

"Oh, good dog! Oh, good dog!" shouted George, joyfully, for he was the first to see Bowser, and springing ahead of the rest he took his little sister from the "good dog's" mouth, just as he fell down upon the ground too exhausted to go any farther.

Mary was not hurt one bit by her strange ride up the cliff, though her little arms and face were scratched by the bushes on the way down. She laughed gleefully when they gathered around her for a hug and kiss. When she was safe in her mother's arms all turned their attention to Bowser and everything that a dog could possibly desire was given him and he was petted and praised until he jumped up and barked and ran around among them as if he were crazy with happiness, stopping every time he came near little Mary to lick her face.

Sometimes when the Hart folks have company they ask Mary about her strange ride and in her cunning way she says, "A great big bird carried me off to the nest, for her chillums to eat, and Bowser coned and got me and bringed me home." Eva Kenney Miller, in Little Folks.

The eagle suddenly darted down to earth.

—From Little Folks.

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Weak Man

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

My Dear Brethren:—More than 200,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply tried at home, at your work! one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.

I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.25 to pay postage and expenses, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell is Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

CEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Stands by the President on Cuban Reciprocity.

THE TICKET

For Secretary of State,
L. C. LAYLIN, Huron County.

For Judge Supreme Court,
W. E. CREW, Morgan County.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner,
HORACE ANKENEY, Greene County.

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM KIRTLEY, Defiance County.

Cleveland, O., May 28.—Had it not been for the enthusiasm and interest of the delegates, the convention hall, where the Republicans of Ohio are meeting, would have been a chilly place this morning, for the cold breezes were still sweeping in from the lake, making overcoats comfortable, and leaving the summer shirt delegates from Cincinnati, led by Cox, a teeth-chattering crowd.

The convention itself opened promptly at 10 o'clock. At that hour the hall was almost completely filled with delegates and spectators. As the different leaders came in—Hanna, Grosvenor, Daugherty and Dick—they were kindly and enthusiastically received. On the stage were a number of state officials and prominent men, but the leaders almost without exception, sat among their delegations. Many ladies graced the occasion by their presence. The business leading up to the acceptance of the permanent chairmanship by Congressman Grosvenor was purely routine and unimportant. Mr. Grosvenor was given a most flattering reception and his speech was often stopped with cheers.

Dr. Caine, of Noble county, submitted the report of the committee on rules and order of business, followed by the reading of the report of committee on resolutions by its chairman, Congressman Dick, who looked somewhat hollow-eyed after his night's fight in the committee, and showed the vigorous struggle through which he had gone.

Cleveland, O., May 28.—The platform adopted by the Republican state convention to-day is substantially as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio, in representative convention, before dealing with questions which immediately concern the living, turn aside with profound reverence to lay their tribute on the grave of the dead. Our beloved leader has passed to the great beyond. None can miss him more than we who knew him best.

We deeply lament the tragic death of President McKinley and cherish the illustrious life and noble example as the highest inspiration to patriotic consecration and service. Enshrined forever in the hearts of his countrymen, their unceasing devotion garlands his memory, and on their augmented content and greatness under his sure guidance is reared his worthiest and most enduring monument. What he was in his great and gracious personality and what he did in his lofty and lasting work remain precious heritage for his people.

Through his legislative and administrative achievements he is justly recognized as chief architect of our later industrial growth, and as the path-finder of our opening career of commercial expansion. His measures restored prosperity, diffused confidence and security, promoted fraternal concord, pointed the way to reciprocal advantages in commercial exchanges, enlarged the republic, advanced its prestige and influence among the nations, carried liberty to oppressed peoples and placed our country in the van of the forces for civilization and humanity.

While he lived, his moral power and wisdom and patriotism were the pillar of public safety, and after his death his fixed and well defined policies continue to be the hope and strength of the nation.

Roosevelt Commended.

We cordially sustain President Roosevelt in his pledge to carry forward the great work which came to him as a sacred legacy. We recognize his earnest and conscientious devotion to the welfare of the people, and approve the high aims and character of his administration. He faithfully maintains the plighted faith of the nation, upholds the best standard of the public service and stands by the policies which assure stability and confidence. He represents a civic patriotism of the highest type and the destines of the country are safe in his hands. In his frank, able, and courageous efforts to protect the public interests he is entitled to full and unreserved support.

Good Word for Nash.

We congratulate the people of Ohio on the businesslike and patriotic services of Governor George K. Nash and the state officials of his administration, and we endorse and approve their economical conduct of state affairs.

Legislature's Work Approved.

We commend and approve the Seventy-fifth general assembly for its wise, economical and patriotic legislation. We especially commend it for its reduction of taxation upon real and personal property in this state, thereby redeeming our pledges made in convention one year ago and carrying out a state policy inaugurated by the Republican party and consummated by the Republican legislature, was assisted by Gov. Nash and his administration. The burden of taxation upon all property in this state by the reduction of the state levy from 2.89 to 1.35 mills lessens the amount to be assessed on the real and personal property of Ohio over $3,000,000.

The accomplished and proposed legislation in the interest of capital and labor relative to corporations will invite increased investments and open new fields of prosperity for our state.

The resolutions warmly commend Senators Foraker and Hanna and endorse the record of Republican congresses, "especially those since the inauguration of Wm. McKinley."

Our General Prosperity.

We deem it especially proper that the Republicans of Ohio, the state of William McKinley, should, at this time, call attention to the general prosperity which followed his first election to the presidency. A protective tariff law was quickly passed and the gold standard firmly established. From a condition of great business depression and unexampled suffering among those dependent upon our industries, the result of Democratic free trade, the country quickly passed to a state of great business activity and universal prosperity, the most remarkable in the history of the world.

All labor is now employed and at wages higher than ever before known. Farm products have doubled in value and earnings and savings have largely increased. The products of the farm, the forests, the mines, the shops, and factories, not only supply the marvelously increased home demand, but have permanently placed the United States at the head of the world's exporting nations. Exportations of the manufactures now constantly exceed their importations, a condition never before known in the history of the country prior to 1897, and our favorable balance of trade has become the greatest, not only in the history of the United States, but in the history of nations.

War Taxes Repealed.

So great is the country's prosperity and so ample the revenues under the Dingley tariff law, that the present Republican Congress has been able to redeem party pledges by repealing war revenues aggregating $110,000,000 annually, thus reducing taxation to a peace basis, while the army is still on a war footing.

Democratic success would threaten the destruction of the protective system under which our splendid prosperity has come and the mere shadow of impending free trade would destroy confidence, unsettle business, alarm industrial interests and immediately check the demand for labor.

Diplomatic Triumphs.

We congratulate the country upon a record of diplomatic achievement without parallel in our annals and which will forever redound to the credit of an administration which, avoiding alliances and entanglements in its foreign policy, has kept steadily in view the glory of the American flag, the growth and spread of American commerce, the steadfast support and maintenance of American doctrines and traditions and has wrought for the present and the future in the interest of the world-wide peace and progress.

Labor and Capital.

No question now pressing for attention can be of greater importance than that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and we pledge ourselves to the protection of these two servants of civilization. We welcome the investment of capital within our state to the end that labor may be steadily and profitably employed in adding to the wealth and prosperity of our people. We believe, with Lincoln, that "capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

To secure for labor the consideration it deserves; to uphold the dignity of toil; to create a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor and the justice of its receiving a full share of the values it creates; to bring labor and capital together on common ground in the adjustmetn of such questions as may concern these two great factors in production, it is necessary that labor should be intelligently organized. We believe in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor, and favor such laws as will harmonize the interests of labor and capital and tend to lighten the burden of toil.

Chinese Exclusion.

In our last declaration of principles we favored a renewal of the wise provisions by which the unrestricted immigration of Chinese has been prevented, and we now commend congress for re-enacting the Chinese exclusion law, thus insuring continued protection to American labor from Chinese immigration.

The resolutions favor a continuation of the liberal pension policy inaugurated by the Republican party; advocates the extension of the postal rural free delivery service "wherever its extension may be justified;" recommends a substantial and uninterrupted increase in the strength of the navy, and urges legislation that will expedite the construction of the isthmian canal.

Trusts.

We recognize the necessity of co-operation in order to meet new conditions in the industrial world, and to compete successfully for the world's markets; but all combinations that stifle competition, control prices, limit production, or unduly increase profits or values, and especially those that raise the prices of the necessities of life, are opposed to public policy and should be repressed with a strong hand.

The Republican party is the only one that has dealt courageously and honestly with the trust question. It enacted, as early as 1890, a law framed by that distinguished statesman, John Sherman, to prohibit and punish combinations in restraint of trade, the control of wages, or the advancement of prices.

This act, framed by a Republican statesman, passed by a Republican congress and signed by a Republican President, has proved helpful in preventing abuses by such combinations where such abuses were found to exist, and is now being vigorously applied by a Republican administration in the prosecution of unlawful combinations.

Subsequent to the enactment of this law, the Democratic party obtained control of both branches of congress and the Presidency. It constantly asserted hostility to trusts, but failed to place upon the statute books a single line of legislation which would aid in their control.

We congratulate the new republic of Cuba upon the final fruition of the hopes and struggles of her people for freedom and independence. We welcome her to the family of nations. We wish her success and prosperity, peace and happiness. For such part as we, as a nation, have had in assisting her to achieve independence we ask no guerdon save that which we have—the gratitude of a free people. Furthermore, we believe it is due alike to Cuba and to ourselves, that in accordance with the Republican principle of reciprocity, proper and reasonable trade concessions shall be made by our government to Cuba, in return for her concessions upon American products, so as to benefit the trade of both countries, and to fully and generously carry out every obligation of our national honor, whether expressed or implied.

Annexation of Territory.

Additions to our teritory since 1897 have been fully justified, both by improved conditions in the islands themselves and the improved commercial relations between them and the United States. These islands will not be exploited for the gain of adventurers, but will be developed for the mutual benefit of their own people and honest investors, and will, in time, make the United States a complete commercial entity, capable of producing in its own area practically all the articles required for their daily life and comfort of man.

The Philippines.

We congratulate the President and the army on the satisfactory progress made in the Philippines in suppressing insurrection and establishing order, and we unqualifiedly indorse the policy of our government in those islands.

The war with Spain was forced on us against our will, and the Philippines came to us as one of the results of that conflict. We are responsible for peace and order in the islands and our control must be as absolute as our responsibility. Our title to the islands is as perfect as was that of Spain after nearly four hundred years of undisputed possession. We will give their people better government, better schools, more civil and political rights and a higher civilization and broader freedom than is possible for them in any other way. Our flag is in the Philippines and there it will remain.

The American Army.

The American army has taken up a work of establishing order and maintaining authority in the distant Philippines, and, while we deplore and severely condemn any instances of cruelty which may have occurred, we remember that our soldiers are fighting a barbarous and treacherous foe, who have often inflicted most inhuman and revolting atrocities upon their prisoners. It is the nation's army, drawn from every section of the country, knowing no politics or creed, but fighting the nation's battles under the nation's flag, and we resent with indignation recent Democratic efforts to drag its honor in the dust and to cast reproach on its fair name.

We proudly reaffirm our faith in all the great cardinal principles of the Republican party, and our allegiance to the declaration adopted by the last Republican National convention, and to the candidates nominated by this convention we pledge our loyal support.

Anarchy Denounced.

In a government like ours there is no place for anarchy, and we demand that Congress enact stringent laws against attempts on the life of the chief magistrate, or of any person in the line of succession. A murderous attack on the President is a blow struck at the government itself, and should be punished as treason is punished. Our laws guarantee liberty of speech and of the press, but afford no license for the teachings or practice of anarchy. We also denounce lynching and all forms of mob violence.

The platform out of the way, and having been most kindly received, the matter of nominations came up and with this the interest in the convention increased. The first was that of secretary of state, for which, there being no opposition to the renomination of L. C. Laylin, it was in a measure tame.

The ticket was then completed as above given, there being lively balloting over the candidates for supreme judge and food and dairy commissioner.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN CAPE COLONY

Disfranchisement of the Rebels Alone Saves Government.

London, June 3.—The announcement of peace in South Africa was celebrated in London last night by a mild repetition of the Mafeking celebration. Hundreds of thousands of people surged through the streets of London from Whitechapel to Buckingham Palace, but never at any time did the crowds equal those which created the verb "to Mafik."

There was a tremendous noise in the streets, a pandemonium of horns and cheers and the coarse jests of costers but the abandon which marked the announcement of the reliefs of Mafeking and Ladysmith was lacking. Women, many of them carrying babies, boys, drunken loafers and others, glad of any excuse to defy law and order, were the principal elements in the ragged processions passing and repassing through the principal streets. The crowds concentrated in Regent street and the Strand and let themselves loose. Women of the lower class jabbed men in the faces with feathers, flung an apology for confetti and in turn were hugged and kissed by any man who found time for such a diversion. A few helpless policemen stood around and watched the fun. One of the favorite decorations with the crowd was a cluster of red, white and blue stripes wound round a tall hat.

A very serious undercurrent of discontent probably is responsible for the fact that London has not shown the same evidences of rejoicing as were to be seen on Mafeking night. In some quarters the comment on this "peace with honor" ending of the war was that "Great Britain has the peace and the Boers have all the honor."

The Liberal members of the house of commons declared freely that peace in South Africa might have been secured a year earlier and on better terms had not the British government been so obdurate.

The decorations and illuminations of London took on a more organized form as the peace news grew older. The American and the Irish flags figured largely among the decorations, while the new ensign of the Australian Federation made its first appearance in a national celebration. The words "God Save the King" were very generally inscribed across the union jacks exhibited. This was a sort of unconscious tribute of the national belief that peace in South Africa was due more to King Edward's personal influence than to any other cause.

A curious feature of the night's street scenes was that banners were carried in several processions bearing the inscription "Bravo, Buller." Not a cab or carriage or 'bus that was driven through the streets but was decorated with flags or some other sign of rejoicing.

There was a general jubilation in St. James' park. The large crowds which had assembled there waited until a late hour for a chance to cheer members of the royal family, bound for Buckingham Palace.

At the height of the rejoicing a hearse passed through Piccadilly, and even the undertakers' assistants, who are known as mutes, waved union jacks.

Throughout the evening the crowds exhibited the utmost good humor, and while some of the worst elements in London took advantage of the opportunity to disgrace themselves; the announcement of peace, on the whole, was received with merely mild "demonstration." This was somewhat atoned for by the uproarious scenes in the fashionable restaurants.

Hostile Demonstration at Cape Town

Cape Town, June 3.—The premier of Cape Colony, Sir John Gordon Spriggs, during the course of his two hours' speech at a meeting here yesterday, announced that the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, had informed him that the imperial government did not contemplate the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony.

The premier further declared that "the disfranchisement of the rebels in Cape Colony will defeat our enemies in the house as effectually as they have been beaten in the field."

Discussing the financial situation, the premier said he intended at the colonial conference, to be held in London at the time of the coronation festivities, to uphold free trade within the empire.

Considerable opposition to the premier's views developed among the audience while the crowd outside the hall was so actively hostile that some of the windows were broken with stones.

Signing of Peace Agreement.

Pretoria, Transvaal, June 3.—The signing of the peace agreement on Saturday night last, was carried out with the least possible ceremony, Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, and Gen. DeWet and others representing the Orange Free State, and Gen. Schalk-Burger and others of the Transvaal government, quietly met in the dining room of the residence occupied by the burgher delegates adjoining Lord Kitchener's house. The document lay on a table ready. Amid profound silence the Boer leaders took a pen in order of precedence and affixed their signatures, thus surrendering the independence for which they had so gallantly struggled. The document was then entrusted to Col. Hamilton, Lord Kitchener's military secretary, and Captain Marker, an aide-de-camp, who left Pretoria last night to deliver it to King Edward.

Boer Delegates Disappointed.

The Hague, June 3.—The news of the conclusion of peace in South Africa was received here with very mixed feelings. While there is general satisfaction that the war is ended, unavailing regret is expressed at the loss of Boer independence.

The Boer delegates here are in a particularly trying position. It has been learned upon good authority that the British government, at the last moment, refused to allow the Boers in South Africa to communicate with their leaders in Europe; thus the delegates on the continent were entirely shut out of the negotiations and were ignorant even of the terms of surrender, except as they learned of them through the newspapers.

A Dutch official referring to the news from South Africa, said: "The delegates made a great mistake in not complying with the ardent wish of the Dutch government at the time of the overtures made by Dr. Kuyper, the premier, which was that they apply for safe conducts to South Africa."

Prisoners in Camps Rejoice.

Hamilton, Bermuda, June 3.—When the news of peace in South Africa was communicated to the Boer prisoners in the enclosure on Hawkin's island, the prisoners were delighted, and received it with great enthusiasm, shouting, singing and hurrahing. Some of them rushed wildly about, embraced every British soldier they met, and said:

"Yesterday we were foes, but to-day we are friends."

Drinks were served out to the Boers on Hawkin's island, and the rejoicing there continued until a late hour.

"The Boers on Tucker's island also received the news with great joy. When the fact of peace was communicated to them, the prisoners went fairly wild, shouting and singing the Folkeslied and other hymns until 1 o'clock in the morning. At reveille, the band of the Warwick regiment moved up to the Tucker island enclosure and played "Auld Lang Syne," "Old Hundred" and "God Save the King," and in all of these airs the prisoners joined most heartily.

"The peace news was received by the Boer prisoners on the other islands here with similar manifestations of joy.

New Boxer outbreak reported in Chi Li, China, where several missionaries and a large number of converts and officials are said to have been slaughtered.

COURTS-MARTIAL

In the Philippines--The Records Sent to Washington.

Washington, May 29.—The Philippines mail has brought to the war department the records of a number of interesting court martial cases in the Philippines. Private Charles L. Leonard, Company G, Sixth infantry, was assisting an enlisted man of the hospital corps in vaccinating the native inhabitants of Bacong. Among the natives vaccinated was one named Almin, who at first was reluctant to have the operation performed, but who later submitted to it with seeming willingness. He then accompanied the two soldiers on their rounds, apparently friendly and much interested in their work. But, on leaving the house of a person whom he had just vaccinated, Private Leonard was waylaid outside the door by Almin, who plunged a dagger into his breast, inflicting a mortal wound. Almin admitted the crime and said that he murdered Leonard because he had vaccinated him. General Chaffee approved the sentence of death imposed by a court martial.

Basilio Leynes, a native, stabbed to death another native, named Diocampo, while the latter was seated at breakfast in the public market at Bauan, Batangas. The only motive for the crime appeared to be the fact that Diocampo was in the service of the United States. Leynes was sentenced to hang.

Nicholas Espade, a native, surrendered and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He was given his liberty, returned to the mountains and resumed his calling as an insurrecto chief and later was captured with arms in his hands and directing his followers in firing upon United States forces. A military commission sentenced him to hang and Gen. Chaffee, while declaring that the sentence was fully justified by the laws of war, commuted the sentence to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor on the recommendation of the brigade and department commanders.

REGIMENTS COMING HOME.

Washington, May 30.—It is said at the war department that the departure of the Hancock and Sherman from Manila with the Ninth and Nineteenth regiments of infantry, reduces the army in the Philippines to less than 28,000 men, and that within the next few months the strength of the effective military force in the archipelago will be still further reduced to less than 25,000 by the withdrawal of the 13th, 16th, 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, and part of the Third regiment of cavalry, under orders to return to the United States.

Special interest attaches to the return home of the "Fighting Ninth," because of the fine achievement of that regiment in China and the Philippines, in both of which countries it saw the hottest kind of active service on the firing line.

CABLE TO MANILA IS BROKEN

New York, June 2.—The Western Union Telegraph company to-day issued the following notice:

"The cable between Hong Kong and Manila is interrupted. Telegraphic communication with the Philippine islands, therefore, is stopped. Frequent steamers from Chinese ports will carry telegrapms."

THREE SUB-PROVINCES.

Manila, May 30.—The United States commission has passed an act of the civil government, by which the adjoining provinces of Lepanto and Bontoc are divided into three sub-provinces, under one governor and two lieutenant-governors.

WILL SEND $2.50 FREE.

Franklin Miles, M.D., LL.B., the Celebrated Chicago Specialist, Will Send $2.50 Worth of His New Special Treatment Free to Each of Our Readers.

When an experienced physician offers to give away $40,000 worth of a New Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach, or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in it. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Special Treatment his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

That Dr. Miles is one of the world's most successful physicians is proven by hundreds of testimonials from well known people. One patient cured after failure of eleven Grand Rapids physicians, two after being given up by six and seven Chicago physicians, another after nine of the leading doctors in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago failed. Thousands of testimonials sent upon request.

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintance we know Dr. Miles to be a most skilful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement of medical science." Col. Tucker, late General Manager N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. of Cleveland, states: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Mrs. M. E. England, of Cleaves, Ohio, says: "I took Dr. Miles' New Treatment for six weeks and the results were marvelous." Mrs. M. B. Morgan, of Rogers, Ohio, writes: "For 25 years I had heart trouble, could not get relief. Before your treatment could not raise myself out of my chair. You saved my life." Miss Josie Thompson, of Circleville, Ohio: "A consultation of doctors said there was no help for me. It is now four years since I took your new treatment. Have done much hard work since."

This new system of special treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment, especially prepared for their case, FREE, with full directions, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address, DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 201 to 209 State St., Chicago. Mention this paper.

PUMPMEN STRIKE.

Conditions in the Anthracite Coal Region Very Serious.

Wilkesbarre, June 2.—The strike of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen employed in the anthracite coal colleries for an eight-hour day at present wages, was inaugurated at 7 o'clock this morning.

There are conflicting reports as to the number of men that quit work. The mine workers' officials claim that fully 90 per cent of the men obeyed the strike order, but the companies dispute these figures.

The mining superintendents of the big coal companies say that reports received from their own colleries and those of individual operators, show that the pumps as a rule, are in operation to-day. They admit that a great majority of the firemen quit work and that large numbers of pumpmen and engineers also responded to report, but they added that so nearly every operation enough men were on hand to fill the strikers places. The engineer region was reported to be very quiet to-day, which condition greatly relieved the apprehensive feeling that has prevailed for the past few days. It is the belief of both sides, however, that the struggle has just begun, and there is no telling when or where an outbreak will occur. That there will be some disturbance is not doubted. A local authority says there are employed in the 375 collieries in the anthracite region 70,000 engineers, 3,200 firemen and 1,425 pumpmen.

According to the custom of the union in the coal regions each "local" had a committee on duty at daybreak. Their duty principally was to find out the number of men who reported for work, and wherever possible to get their names. These committees later in the day reported to their respective locals, and the work of persuading those who went to the mines to-day to stay out will begin to-night. A steady campaign will be kept up to get all these men out and keep others from taking their places. The strikers have strict orders from their leaders to do nothing that will make them liable to arrest for violation of the law. In many cases the committees were unable to make a full report to-day, because large numbers of non-union men and other company employes, who were to take the places of strikers were quartered at the collieries all night. Nearly every mining operation is surrounded by either a high board fence or a barbed wire barrier, and it was, therefore, next to impossible to get a "line" on what was being done within the inclosure.

The pickets did their best work among the men who started for the collieries from their homes or from boarding houses. Every man who came along unaccompanied by coal and iron policemen or other guards, was talked to, and in many instances won over. Some of the workmen became frightened when they saw the committeemen, and returned home, fearing bodily harm. It was a busy day in the general offices of the big coal companies in this city. The entire office forces were on duty at an early hour prepared for any emergency. In each office a set of clerks was detailed to receive reports from the collieries, and each report was immediately turned over to superintendents for action. None of the companies was willing to give out figures. One superintendent expressed the sentiment of all, when he said: "We do not care to show our weakness, neither do we want to betray our strength."

The same superintendent said: "We have received reports from every one of our collieries, which are scattered through the coal belt from Scranton to Shamokin. We have also heard in a general way from the other companies. All that I can say is that all our pumps are working. Most of the firemen in the region went out, but the percentage of pump runners and engineers who remained away was not large. Wherever we were crippled we filled the places with other employes. Our condition is satisfactory, but there is no telling what the strikers will do. We hope, however, that the men who have remained loyal and those outsiders who came to our rescue will not allow themselves to be intimidated by the strikers who will surround our works like a picket of soldiers."

Strike headquarters was a dull place to-day. President Mitchell had nothing to say regarding to-day's move, beyond the fact that he had only meagre reports from the regions and that they were satisfactory. He promised to give out figures later in the day, if he gets enough to make up a statement, covering the general situation. He did not seem to be in the least disturbed and went over his morning mail as though this was a very ordinary day, instead of a critical one.

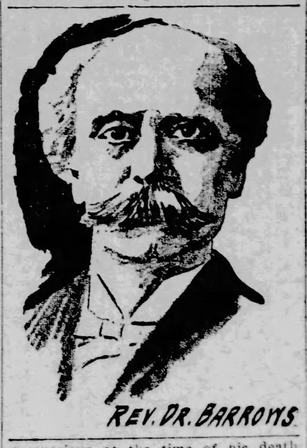
Clash With Strikers Feared.

Hazelton, Pa., June 2.—There has been an almost unanimous response in the Hazelton district on the part of the engineers, firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive boards of the United Mine Workers. At the offices of some of the companies whose operations are in isolated portions of the district the officials when called up by telephone, said they did not know how many of their men had quit. The Mine Workers have not yet received any definite figures at their headquarters. All the companies whose men deserted their posts promptly filled the places of the strikers with non-union men brought here from Philadelphia and their agents say the operation of the pumps will not be interfered with by reason of the strike. Everything was quiet in the region this morning.

DR. BARROWS DEAD.

President of Oberlin College Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Oberlin, O., June 3.—After nine days' illness with pneumonia, John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin College, died at 2:50 this morning. Mr. Barrows was


REV. DR. BARROWS

unconscious at the time of his death, which came during a sinking spell.

Dr. John Henry Barrows was born in Medina, Mich., July 1, 1847. He was graduated from Olivet College in 1867. His theological training was obtained in Yale, Union and Andover seminaries. He did evangelical work in Kansas for two and a half years. He preached in Springfield, Ill., and Lawrence and Boston, Mass. He traveled abroad for one year. In 1881 he was called to the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, where he served fifteen years. In 1893 Dr. Barrows was the organizer and president of the World's Parliament of Religions held during the World's Fair. In 1896 he went to India to give the Parkell lecture for the University of Chicago. On his return he lectured for two years. In November, 1898, he was elected president of Oberlin College. During his incumbency as president, the institution has prospered greatly.

Three daughters and a son survive him.

GOV. PENNOYER DEAD.

Portland, Ore., May 31.—Sylvester Pennoyer, governor of Oregon from 1886 to 1894, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in this city, from heart trouble. He had been in poor health for the past year, though he was able to be on the street, and spent a greater part of his time on his farm a few miles from this city. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Pennoyer saw the ex-governor lying on the floor in his library, with a pillow under his head. She spoke to him, and receiving no reply, took hold of his hand and tried to arouse him, but discovered that he was dead.

Governor Pennoyer was born in Tompkins county, New York, July 6, 1831, and was in his 71st year. His nomination for the governorship was brought about chiefly by his bold stand against Chinese immigration.

He was brought prominently before the country in 1891 by his refusal to meet President Harrison at the state line, when the latter was on a visit to the coast. He was again much talked about in 1893, when he told President Cleveland to "attend to his own business."

The telegraphic correspondence between the secretary of state (Walter Q. Gresham) and the governor which brought forth the latter's curt reply, was as follows:

"Apparently reliable reports indicate danger of violence to Chinese when the exclusion act takes effect, and the President earnestly hopes that you will employ all lawful means for their protection in Oregon."

The governor's reply was as follows:

"I will attend to my business. Let the President attend to his."

TORNADO AT LACROSSE.

La Crosse, Wis., June 3.—A tornado struck this city last night, uprooting houses, piling pedestrians up in street corners, smashing plate glass windows, and blowing down signs. A number of people were hurt, but none, it is thought, fatally. A strange phenomenon accompanied the storm. Black clouds, with livid lightning, rose in the west, but a dead calm prevailed. Suddenly an awful deafening roar was heard, and in a moment the torrent fell. From a height of 150 feet, a great ball of fire descended, striking in front of a saloon and exploding.

Panic seized hundreds of people who were on the streets, drawn there by the arrival here of the Odd Fellows' delegations. Three carloads of delegates to the Odd Fellows' convention were disembarking at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, when the storm burst. They were picked up by the wind and scattered along the street for a block. Two fire alarms called out the department, but in neither case was there any loss. Along Main street signs and awnings were torn off, and the pavement was covered with timbers of uncofed buildings. Through the southern part of the town small buildings were unroofed and large trees were uprooted.

A dispatch says that one man was killed and a score wounded at De Soto, south of here. The damage here probably will reach $10,000.

AN EMIGRATION DREAM.

Chattanooga, May 29.—A petition to the President and Congress asking for an appropriation of $500,000,000 to assist negroes to leave the United States, has been prepared by the International Emigration and Commercial association, an organization of negroes, in session here. The petition recites a long train of abuses to which, it is claimed, negroes are subjected. It is asserted that in many states the negro is denied all social and political recognition and that his constitutional rights are constantly violated. The leading spirits in the convention are Bishop Turner, of Georgia, and Ex-Minister to Liberia Heard.

DEATH LIST AT GOLLAD.

San Antonio, Tex., May 31.—The death list at Gollad as a result of the tornado of May 18 continues to grow. Two more citizens have succumbed to their injuries, W. H. Maddox and David Mathias, both prominent, are dead, making a total of 141 dead up to this time. Maddox's three children were killed and his wife died several days ago.

It is believed that the death list will reach 150, as there are several whose condition is almost beyond hope.

Pumice From Volcanoes.

Charleston, S. C., May 29.—A considerable quantity of pumice-like material, believed to be from the volcanoes in the West Indies, is drifting on the shores of the islands in this vicinity. Fishermen have also brought in pieces of it from the sea. It is dark in color and brittle, with varied streaks, very light of weight, and floats on the surface of the water. It is supposed the gulf stream brought it to this region.

A MIRACLE-HEALER

Restores Health and Strength to Chronic Sufferers by a Mighty Subtle Force of Nature.

Startling Disclosures Relative to the Most Wonderful Power Known to Man—Doctors Puzzled.

THE SICK HELPED FREE

Professor Adkin Offers to Help the Sick and Afflicted Free of Cost. Hundreds Cured at their Own Homes.

The medical world has been startled by the wonderful cures effected by Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, a distinguished scientist who is devoting his life to the relief of suffering humanity. People in the last stages of consumption, men and women living in constant dread of death from Bright's disease, blood poisoning, cancer, dropsy, heart disease and other dangerous ailments, have been restored to health by the treatment of this wonderful man, after every known remedy and scores of eminent specialists had been tried in vain.

Not in the history of medical science have so many startling cures been recorded. So marvelous has been his success in healing all kinds of disease, that his patients call him a miracle healer, a man of supernatural powers, a physician with the key to the fountain of youth; yet Professor Adkin declares there is nothing wonderful about his ability to cure disease, and says that he cures simply because he "understands nature."

A reporter called upon Professor Adkin a few weeks ago. He found a man of commanding figure, whose personality was masterful and refreshing. His words though full of kindliness, seemed to penetrate to the very thoughts, while his every word spoke honesty and consideration of others. He is clearly a man of wonderful force of character.

He said he can not attempt to tell you what my treatment is which I call Vitapathy. In these days of quackery and fakes, every advance in science is imitated by a score of constant charlatans, who pretend to have mastered its details. Were I to attempt to explain it to you for publication the practice of Vitapathy, without discussing its every phase, which I have not time to do, there would be a dozen unpronounceable persons pretending to understand its use, before the publication has been out a week. Vitapathy is not Christian Science, it is not hypnotism nor divine healing. It is infinitely more thorough and far-reaching than any of them.

"Vitapathy is a subtle force of nature, regulating the intellectual and spiritual being which controls the physical forces. It puts the system in a receptive condition, which enables the body to receive the full benefit of my Vitapathic vegetable remedies which are used in combination with it.

"It is true that this new treatment is every day making wonderful cures. It has cured the blind, it has made the lame walk, it has cured various organic troubles, which had brought the sufferers to death's door. And here let me ask you to announce to all the readers of your paper that I stand ready at any time to give the benefit of my experience to anyone who is in need of help. I will gladly make a complete diagnosis of the case of anyone who is in poor health, and I will prescribe a thorough course of home treatment free of cost, which I positively guarantee to cure. Especially do I make this offer to those who are afflicted with any of the diseases named. The old she commenced to comprehend. The old spirit has disappeared, she seems well and has a splendid appetite. Refer any sufferers who doubt your marvelous power to me or let them come to see me and witness for themselves what cure you have performed in my wife's case. My neighbors all knew the condition my wife was in when she commenced your treatment, and they were hourly expecting to hear that I had buried her. I hope that I may be at your command to help those who suffer, and get them to write you for free help.

W. S. SWAYNE,
Propr. Spring Chemical Mfg. Co.
New Haven, Conn.

Every reader of this paper who is sick with any disease is advised to write to this miracle healer, addressing his or her letter to Professor Thomas F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons, Office 180 W. Rochester, N. Y.

State the leading symptoms of your complaint, and ask Professor Adkin to help you without cost. He will do so, and doubtedly be able to get cured as so many others have been. Vitapathy is unquestionably the most wonderful science of the age and Professor Adkin the greatest miracle healer in the world.

SCALED MONT PELEE

Prof. Heilprin Hazarded His Life in Cause of Science.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Saturday, May 31.—8 p. m.—The National Geographical society has scored a great triumph through its representative here, Professor Angelo Heilprin, who, this morning, with three guides, ascended to the top of the crater on the summit of Mont Pelee. Prof. Heilprin is also president of the Philadelphia Geographical society.

The volcano was very active, but amid a thousand dangers President Heilprin reached the summit and looked down into the huge crater. Here he spent some time in take careful observations. He saw a huge cinder cone in the center of the crater. The opening of the crater itself is a vast crevice 500 feet long and 150 feet wide.

While Professor Heilprin was on the summit of the volcano, several violent explosions of steam and cinder laden vapor took place, and again and again his life was in danger. Ashes fell about him in such quantities, at times, as to completely obscure his vision. One particularly violent explosion of mud covered the professor from head to feet with the hideous, viscid and semi-solid matter. He still persisted in his study and observations, however, and twice more he was showered with mud. He learned, as had been suspected, that there were three separate

BUENCAMINO.

His Statements Before the House Insular Committee.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Felipe Buencamina, formerly of Aguinaldo's cabinet, was before the house committee on insular affairs Saturday. He said his country, the Philippines, was like a sick man convalescing from dangerous sickness. It was still bleeding from the wounds of war. Its aspirations were those of Washington, liberty with justice under American sovereignty, which they loved.

Aguinaldo was an idol and the people believed him when he told them that Dewey had promised them independence.

Under the Taft system, he said, the Filipinos have greater liberty than they would have enjoyed under the Aguinaldo government had it been established. Governor Taft was now the idol of the people. He said the people of the Philippines would like to have their political status fixed whether they are American or Filipinos. He preferred that they should be Americans. The happiness of the people depended upon American sovereignty.

Representative Jones, of Virginia, called attention to the fact that Sixto Lopez differed with Buencamino and said the minority wanted to have Lopez summoned.

A motion to summon Lopez was lost by a party vote.

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Aguinaldo was an ideal and the people believed him when he told them that Dewey had promised them independence. He reviewed all that had been done since the outbreak and spoke of the gradual extension of American authority and practical pacification of the greater part of the islands. There were now 800 municipalities established and they had proved satisfactory. Under the Taft system he said the Filipinos have greater benefits than they would have enjoyed under the Aguinaldo government, had it been established. Gov. Taft was now the ideal of the people. He said the people of the Philippines would like to have their political status fixed, whether they are Americans or Filipinos. He preferred that they should be Americans. The happiness of the people depended upon American sovereignty.

Representative Jones, of Virginia, called attention to the fact that Sixto Lopez differed with Buencamino and said the minority wanted to have Lopez summoned. Several Republicans protested because Lopez had not been in the Philippines in recent years.

There was some discussion between the members of the committee of a very warm character.

"I did not think it would so offend the minority to have this witness exonerate American troops," said Chairman Cooper.

"I resent that insinuation," said Mr. Williams (Miss.).

"And his remark is not in accord with facts," said Mr. Patterson (Tenn.).

The motion to summon Lopez was lost by a party vote. The committee then took a recess.

Wagner's Views on Philippine War.

Washington, May 31.—Col. Wagner, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., and formerly adjutant general of the army in the Philippines, to-day continued his testimony before the senate Philippine committee. He said he knew that one village had been burned because the citizens would not give information of the murderers of a native friendly to the United States. He gave a fine character to General Bell as a humane officer. He said the conduct of Americans in the Philippines had been uniformly kind and considerate to the native prisoners.

Col. Wagner did not agree with Gen. Hughes that the war in the Philippines was not civilized war. He said that in the provinces commanded by Gen. Bell about 100,000 people were gathered in the concentration camps. Their property left out of the camps was confiscated and the wealthy lost heavily. He did not believe that any camp, described by an anonymous officer as a "suburb of hell," ever existed.

Lively Senate Debate.

Washington, May 31.—In the senate to-day, Mr. Beveridge (Ind.) presented certain excepts from the testimony taken by the Philippine committee, arranged carefully with reference to certain phases of the Philippine question, and requested that they be printed in the congressional record. Mr. Hoar objected and insisted in his objection.

"I have not been in favor of permanent dominion over the Philippines," said Mr. Spooner in the debate that followed. "But I do not mean by that that I have been in favor of the United States running away like a coward or abandoning a people who have come under our protection or surrendering them to tyranny, anarchy and chaos."

Mr. Hoar inquired if the inhabitants of the Philippines were not "a people"—millions of men, acting together, who raised an army, selected a general, turned Spain out of all territory except only the city of Manila, and who had agreed upon a constitution republican in form.

"They would be a people," replied Mr. Spooner, "if that were true."

"It is true," said Mr. Hoar.

"I deny it," insisted Mr. Spooner. "I deny that there is any more than superficial truth in it."

TNE STORK'S VISIT.

Washington, May 31.—The social and official world of Washington is very much interested to know that President Roosevelt has confirmed rumors concerning his household. Representative Slayden, of Texas, called on the President to invite him to San Antonio in October.

The President thanked his visitors and stated that he would most gladly accept the invitation, but could fix no definite date, because in October he anticipated a most pleasant event in his household and did not wish to get away from Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt, with her children, will leave on the Dolphin June 8 for their home in Oyster Bay. It had been her intention to return to Washington and remain until the adjournment of Congress, but since her recent indisposition it has been decided unwise for her to make a second journey.

The family will return to the capital the latter part of September. One of the plans, not yet matured, is for Mrs. Roosevelt and the children to spend the month of November at Deer Park, in order to get the mountain air.

An equally interesting event is scheduled for about the same time in the household of the Japanese minister. Mr. and Mrs. Takahira and their three young children will spend the summer at Cape May, where the minister has engaged a cottage.

Fighting Nicaragua Route.

Washington, May 31.—The minority members of the committee on isthmian canals of the senate have prepared a report opposing the view of the majority. It is directed mainly to showing the impracticability of the Nicaragau route, especially on account of volcanic disturbances and favors the Panama route. The report will be presented to the senate to-day.

CONSTIPATION

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Radway's Pills, 25c a box. All druggists, or by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

CARMACK HISSED

In the Senate for His Remarks Against the Army.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Senator Carmack was hissed in the United States senate chamber Saturday afternoon. This was such an extraordinary testimony of disapproval that the old-timers stood aghast. Not in the memory of the oldest senators or employes of the senate had there been such a vicious expression of disapproval. The demonstration was caused by a rather emphatic request on the part of the senator from Tennessee to have investigated some testimony which had been given before the Philippine committee and afterward had been refuted.

Senator Spooner retorted that the Democrats were apparently trying to find something bad to say of the army and never gave it credit for doing anything good. Senator Carmack replied that the army itself was responsible for the public suspicion which was directed against it. The words were scarcely out of his mouth before loud hisses were heard from the gallery. The senators on the floor looked startled, but it required sharp words from the presiding officer to restore order.

HOAR AND SPOONER.

Washington, May 31.—There was a very spirited controversy in the senate to-day. In replying to Senator Hoar, Senator Spooner read a statute of the colony of Massachusetts of 1722, which offered a reward of 100 pounds for scalps of male Indians above the age of 12 years. Mr. Hoar said the people of Massachusetts had bought the lands from the Indians. He said it was a cruel and barbarous law and asked if Mr. Spooner justified it in view of the fact that he did not justify the order to kill males over ten years of age in the Philippines. Mr. Spooner said he was not defending the order. If it was necessary for the Puritans to defend their homes and their children from the Indians he would approve it.

Mr. Hoar said the man who bore his name in Massachusetts at that time did not approve of that law and denounced it as he (Hoar) denounced the order in the Philippines now.

Mr. Spooner said he did not know what the position of the men were at that time, but he did know that in building up the whole nation, the men who went on the frontier suffered great hardships and the path of civilization was one of war and blood.

Mr. Hoar pressed Mr. Spooner closely as to whether he justified the Massachusetts statute and again referred to the fact that Mr. Spooner said he did not justify the Philippine order.

"I do not justify the order," said Mr. Spooner, "but I do not intend to impeach a whole army upon this one isolated case." (Applause.)

Mr. Hoar said he had not impeached the army.

"But it has been done in this chamber," said Mr. Spooner.

"It is not the army that has been impeached," responded Mr. Hoar, "but the policy that has brought about the condition." (Applause.)

THE CAPITOL BAR.

Washington, May 28.—Members of the House, who, after exhausting oratory, desire to refresh themselves with beer or red liquor, may hereafter be under the necessity of going outside the capitol building. The house has decided that the bar in the basement of the capitol shall be abolished. This victory for the temperance people was accomplished during a spirited debate over the Shattuc immigration bill, which was passed after being amended in some important particulars, perhaps the most important of which was an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors at immigrant stations. This amendment was adopted, 83 to 18.

Other notable changes in the bill are those increasing the head tax on aliens coming into the United States by land transportation from $1 to $1.50; adding to the excluded classes epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years, anarchists, or persons who advocate the overthrow of government by force, prostitutes and procurers (whose importation is now a felony, but whose entry is not prohibited); broadening the word "contract" in the contract labor law to include "offer, solicitation or promise;" providing for the fine of steamship companies which receive at the port of departure aliens afflicted with loathsome or contagious disease instead of providing as now for their deportation on arrival here; extending the time within which an alien who becomes a public charge may be deported from one to two years, and providing that immigrants over 15 years old should be able to read in some language.

ROOT RESPONSIBLE.

Washington, May 28.—With characteristic frankness Secretary of War Root to-day met the attack that is being made on the war department by Democratic senators for extravagance in expenditure of Cuban funds under Brigadier General Wood and Major General Brooke by assuming responsibility, and declared that the expenditures were made legally and with full authority.

"I thought we thrashed all this out a year and a half ago," said Mr. Root, "when the charges that are now being repeated were first made. We met the whole subject very fully and showed that every dollar that had been expended in Cuba had been accounted for. If we have to meet it again we will, but it will be a waste of our time as well as the time of the gentlemen who are engaged in the pleasant pastime of reflecting on the men who have done their work well under the most trying circumstances."

The fault found with General Wood is that he has spent money for wine glasses, punch bowls and cases of wine for the palace tables at Havana, and entertained at the expense of the Cuban funds, and paid General Maximo Gomez large sums for the support of his establishment in Havana.

ARMY STRENGTH REDUCED.

Washington, May 31.—By direction of the President, Secretary Root has issued a general order decreasing the strength of our permanent military establishment and changing the ratio of its makeup as provided in the general order issued last May to carry out the army reorganization law. Under the general order of last May, the total strength of the army was fixed at 77,287 men. The order issued to-day reduces this figure to 66,497 —a reduction of 10,790.

Went Over One Year.

Washington, May 28.—The proposition to lease the public lands for grazing purposes, which has been investigated at some length by the House committee on public lands, to-day went over indefinitely and will not be considered again at this session of Congress.

NO TARIFF CHANGES.

Decision Reached at Conference With President.

Washington, June 3.—A conference was held at the White House last night, and was attended by leading Republicans of both houses, the President inviting them to attend. There were present Senators Allison, Aldrich, Hanna, Platt of Connecticut and Spooner; Representatives Payne, Cannon, Dalzell, Babcock, Hull, Sherman and Overstreet, and Postmaster General Payne. Those present included members of the finance committee of the senate and house ways and means committee and of the Republican congressional campaign committee. The subjects under discussion were pending legislation and its relation to the coming campaign.

The chief reason for the assemblage, however, was the tariff, the discussion turning on the advisability of attempting any revision now or of taking up the matter in committee during the recess of congress with a view to presenting a measure in the short session. All of those present were decidedly opposed to tariff revision either now or at the short session, the view being expressed that revision was unnecessary, and that furthermore, there was no time for it. The opinion prevailed at the conference that any movement in the direction of changes in the tariff schedules would disturb business conditions, and complicate the coming campaign.

Suggestions as to tariff revision have been made to the President by Republican opponents of reciprocity with Cuba, these congressmen representing that to change the tariff on one product like sugar, affecting the beet sugar interests only, without making changes in other schedules, would have a disastrous effect in their states.

President Roosevelt favors passing a resolution at this session of Congress authorizing the ways and means committee to act during the recess and take testimony or other action toward the preparation of a bill for a revision of the tariff at the next session of congress. No general revision was proposed but it was thought by the President that some of the schedules might perhaps be revised with advantage. The President feels that there is a general demand for tariff changes and that if the Republican party starts the work now it will have a good effect in the fall campaign. If the coming winter session of the Congress proves too short to complete the legislation, the President is disposed to contemplate the calling of the new Congress in extra session after March 4 next.

The representatives left the conference some time before the senators, and then with the latter the President discussed in detail the outlook for Cuban reciprocity, and especially the stand taken by the conference of senators which met in Senator Elkins' room earlier. The senators expressed the opinion that the plan which the Elkins conference offers as a compromise, will not meet the requirements of the situation. Continued efforts will be made to unite the Republicans of the senate on the Spooner plan for a 20 per cent reduction for five years, with power given to the President to annul the concession if it be found that it goes to any persons other than the Cuban sugar growers and producers.

Senator Burrows, one of the most earnest opponents of the Cuban reciprocity, told the President that to grant Cuba reciprocity would be harmful to the beet sugar interests, and would be likely materially to affect the vote in the beet sugar states in the coming campaign. Senator Burrows argued that nothing be done, or if it was felt imperative that something be done for Cuba, the rebate plan be accepted. The President was doubtful. Senator Burrows urged that the rebate plan be tried for a year, saying that would supply the Cuban treasury and meanwhile a committee could be appointed to determine a basis of trade relations, if it were found that rebate was proving unsatisfactory. The President said he would give earnest consideration to the suggestion.

It was apparent, however, at the conference that the suggestion did not meet with favor among the Republican leaders, who say they intend to adhere to the original plan, and will continue the effort to secure enough Republican votes to put it through.

HOAR'S SUBSTITUTE.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Hoar has offered the following as a substitute for Senator Wellington's resolution discharging the senate committee on privileges and elections from consideration of the house joint resolution for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people:

"That the committee on privileges and elections be directed to report to the senate its opinion upon house joint resolution No. 41, and further to report an amendment to said resolution to be incorporated therewith if it should be adopted by the senate, providing that Congress shall make all suitable regulations for the election of senators, including such laws as shall provide for a full and free vote and an honest ascertainment of the result, and that such elections shall be held under national authority, and also that qualifications for voting at such elections shall be prescribed by congress; and further, that the committee report to the senate its opinion as to the propriety of so amending said resolution if it shall be enacted; and further, its opinion as to the wisdom of passing said resolution so amended."

GEN. WOOD'S ARRIVAL.

Washington, May 28.—General Wood, until recently military governor of Cuba, arrived here this morning on the government transport Kanawha. He was accompanied by members of his staff, and is temporarily making his headquarters at the Metropolitan Club. One of the first acts of Gen. Wood was to proceed to the war department and make an oral report to Secretary Root of the complete discharge of his stewardship in Cuba, and the gratifying success of the arrangements for the withdrawal of the American troops and the inauguration of the Cuban republic on the 20th instant. He will have a full conference with the President and Secretary Root regarding Cuban affairs later. It is expected that Gen. Wood will be detained in this city for at least six weeks, closing up the affairs of the Cuban military government.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Washington, May 30.—Almost a billion more postage stamps of all kinds have been issued since July 1 last, to the postoffices of the United States than were issued during the entire past fiscal year. The total issue during the present fiscal year up to yesterday is 4,028,514,645 stamps, against 3,174,748,830 for the entire fiscal year ending June 31 last.

Fiscal Agents in Far East.

Washington, May 31.—The International Banking Corporation and Guarantee Trust company, both of New York, have been designated by the President as the fiscal agents of this government at Hong Kong and Manila. They have filed their bonds and they were approved to-day by the solicitor of the treasury.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

WE CARRIED OREGON

But Candidate for Governor Was Defeated by a Democrat.

Portland, Ore., June 3.—Returns from yesterday's election are still incomplete, but partial returns from all but six out of the 33 counties of the state give George E. Chamberlain (Dem.) for governor a majority of 1,150. Chamberlain is running ahead of his ticket in nearly every county in the state and from the returns received it is estimated that his majority will reach 2,500.

Both houses of the legislature will probably be Republican. Thomas H. Tongue (Rep.), congressman from the First district, is re-elected by an increased majority, the latest estimate being from 5,000 to 6,000 majority. Williamson is elected to Congress from the Second district by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority. Owing to a factional fight in the Republican party, Chamberlain carried both Multnomah and Marion counties, Republican strongholds.

Marion county, the home of Governor T. T. Greer, gave the Republican state ticket, with the exception of governor, about 100 majority, while Chamberlain carried the county by 100. In Multnomah county Chamberlain will get close to 1,000 and the Republican state ticket about 3,000. The Multnomac county ticket is badly split up and it will require complete returns to decide who the successful candidates are.

The returns show that George H. Williams (Rep.) is elected mayor of Portland by from 1,000 to 1,200 majority. Mr. Williams was attorney-general of the United States in 1872-5. He was nominated in 1872 by President Grant to be chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, but was not confirmed.

FLOOD AT JOLIET.

Creeks Are Out of Banks From Heavy Rain and a Dam Bursts--Many Streets Ruined.

Joliet, Ill., June 3.—Joliet is in the grasp of the worst flood in its history. All the lower portion of the city is under water, and it is rumored that several lives have been lost. The police have the names of Eddie McGovern, Lizzie McGean and a little girl named Kennedy drowned. Several families had narrow escapes, and the police rescued many in boats.

Scores of families have been driven from their homes and several houses and other buildings were swept away. All the principal streets are under water, and factories and business places all over the city are flooded. The damage to property is estimated at $100,000.

The street car lines are all severely damaged and no cars are running. All trains are stalled, water being two feet deep over the railroad tracks.

Heavy rains, which continued all night, caused Hickory and Sprong creeks to burst their banks, and a portion of Hickory creek dam, east of this city, has partially collapsed, sending the flood waters down in a torrent. Scores of homes have from one to three feet of water in the first stories.

Mayor Barr has called a special meeting of the city council for this afternoon to take measures for the relief of the homeless. Many streets are ruined, the pavements being all washed away. Part of the penitentiary was flooded, but not seriously.

Subscriptions for the homeless and needy are being raised, and one merchant has donated $500 worth of provisions. The flood is slowly receding. The railroads are in a helpless condition, the Rock Island bridge over the drainage canal has been moved 18 inches out of line by the flood and no trains can pass. The tracks of the Chicago & Alton and of the Santa Fe are under water and a Santa Fe bridge south of the city was washed away. Ten miles of Michigan Central transfer trackage is ruined.

Business is paralyzed, and all the schools are closed. The streets that are not submerged are thronged with sightseers. The police and firemen, assisted by volunteer squads of helpers, are at work all over the city relieving suffering and trying to restore order.

VOLCANIC EFFECTS.

Honolulu, May 24, via San Francisco, May 31.—The effects of the volcanic eruption at St. Pierre, are supposed to have been felt here. Last night there was a lurid sunset and the sunrise following was equally startling. Without clouds to make such a color, there was a red glare on the horizon as the sun went down and rose, and it was attributed here to volcanic dust from St. Pierre. Prof. C. J. Lyons, government meteorologist, here for many years, says the phenomena is similar to that observed here after the volcanic explosion at Krakatoa in 1883.

London, May 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Milan, Italy, reports that the cattle have ceased to graze on the slopes of Mount Trabocheto, between Nice and Genoa, owing to the sulphurous exhalations from the mountain. Continual slight tremors of the earth are felt and these are supposed to be connected with the recent volcanic eruptions in the Antilles.

Tacoma, Wash., May 31.—Mount Redoubt in the Cook Inlet country, has been pouring out dense volumes of smoke for over a week and a few nights ago spouted out flames. The natives are greatly terrified and many have sought safety in flight to the farther end of Kenai peninsula.

For several days volcanic ashes have been falling. The snow for many miles in every direction from Mount Redoubt is covered with ashes and Montague Island in Prince William's sound is also covered. Explosions and rumbling in the interior of the mountain are heard almost constantly and earth tremblings are of common occurrence.

Mount Redoubt is more active at the present time than it has been within the historic period. It has smaked at intervals, but nothing has occurred comparable to its present state of activity.

MAJOR BERTHELOT INJURED.

Boston, May 31.—A mishap befell a member of the Rochambeau mission here to-day when Major Berthelot, the aide-de-camp to General Brugere, sustained a fracture of the left leg. The accident happened at the navy yard at Charleston, where Major Berthelot, with Vice Admiral Fournier and staff, went to inspect the various buildings, equipment and shipping.

While passing from the hall of the commandant's house into the reception room Major Berthlot slipped over a rug on the polished hardwood floor and fell. He was unable to rise and had to be assisted to a couch. Doctors, hastily summoned, found that one of the bones of the left leg had been fractured. As soon as possible the injured officer was taken to the Gaulois, where the ship's physicians attended him.

Auto Amuck in a Crowd.

New York, May 31.—Eight persons were hurt to-day at Grasmere, Staten Island, where speed trials for automobiles were being held. As one of the machines which was trying to beat the world's record for a mile, was nearing the finish line, the driver seemed to lose control of it, and the automobile ran into a crowd of spectators at the side of the track. Four of the eight persons hurt were women.

RIOTS BY STRIKERS.

Packers in Chicago Have to Quit Delivering.

Chicago, June 3.—Rioting broke out again in the streets of Chicago to-day as the result of the packing house teamsters' strike. Although great precaution had been taken by the police to prevent crowds from congregating where wagons were carrying meat under the ban of the strikers, the attempt to move a caravan of twenty-four wagons under police protection from the yards met with conflict.

The rioting took place in South Clark street, in front of the stores of Irwin Brothers, and Wagner, Winslow & Company, wholesale dealers using meats from the big packers.

Wagons from the yards were driven to these stores and were being unloaded when a crowd of spectators and strike sympathizers began hooting and interfering with the non-union drivers. The disturbance drew a mob of nearly 2,000 people to the scene.

The police, who were guarding the wagons, tried to preserve order, but were not successful. The two Irwin Brothers seized ax-handles and, in company with the police, beat the crowd back. In the melee one man, Isaac Bean, was thrown down a stairway and had his back broken.

A passing car overturned a patrol wagon on the way to the riots and dumped the police into the street.

A score or more of people were arrested, but were released again.

In other sections of the city attempts were made to move meat, but because of the large gatherings of people to watch the trouble the wagons were put back to the warehouses and unloaded.

While disturbances were going on over the strike by the stock yards teamsters, the ten big State street department stores were seriously handicapped by the strike of 1,300 drivers and conductors of delivery wagons, members of the National Teamsters' union, the same organization that is conducting the meat drivers' strike. Following are the stores affected: Marshall, Field & Co., Carson, Pierie, Scott & Co., C. A. Stevens & Bros., Mandel Bros., Schlessinger & Mayer, Hillman's Boston store, the Fair, A. M. Rothschild & Co., and Siegel, Cooper & Co.

The reason for the strike is a difficulty over the wage scale of the stores, and an attempt this morning to relieve The Fair, whose men were already on a strike, by sending two wagons from each of the other stores to carry goods. All the managers of the department stores held a conference and sent out a joint ultimatum against the union and its methods. They said there would be no interference between their employes and themselves by organizers, that there had been no difficulty until the organizers assumed an authority to dictate terms, that the wage scale was equitable, and would be continued in force as at present, and that the men would have to leave their employ if they insisted on union dictation.

ANCIENT CITY FOUND.

Mexico City, May 31.—Leopold Batres, conservator of national monuments, has returned from his explorations among the ruins of the Zapotrean cities in the state of Oaxaca. Among other discoveries he found the ruins of an ancient city on Monte Alban, which shows unmistakable indications of having been submerged perhaps 3,000 years ago, for traces of extinct marine life were discovered.

Among the ruins is an obelisk, similar to those of Egypt, which was found at the entrance to a tomb, exactly as was the custom in Egypt. Mr. Batres will make a detailed report of this remarkable prehistoric city to the government.

Monte Albans had been visited some time ago by Prof. Colmes, of the Smithsonian institution at Washington, D. C. It stands 1,800 feet higher than the city of Oaxaca, and its central square was surrounded by great temples. Prof. Batres brings many monuments to be placed in the national museums in this city.

ASCENT OF SOUFRIERE.

Castries, St. Lucia, June 2.—Assistant Curator Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History; Professor T. A. Jagger, of Harrard university; T. C. McDonald, owner of an estate near Chateau Belair, on the Island of St. Vincent, and others have made a partial ascent of St. Vincent's Sourriere.

Mr. Hovey said, regarding this trip: "The old crater of the Soufriere was the center of the disturbance. We found another crater which was a half mile deep. There was a small boiling lake at the bottom of this crater. We found no evidence of molten lava having been erupted by the Soufriere, which was emitting vast quantities of ashes and cinders.

"The volcano is still active and is a dangerous spot for explorers. Report reached us upon our return here that another eruption took place at an early hour this morning. There was a decided earthquake disturbance. The summit of the Soufriere was illumined by a fiery vaporous mass.

EFFECTS OF BORAX.

Berlin, June 2.—Experts attached to the imperial health office have published a bulky pamphlet giving the results of their protracted experiments to determine the effect of borax upon the human system. The tests were made upon four men and were carried on for two years. According to the pamphlet, the tests have proved that borax in the human system retards the assimilation of albumen and fats and interferes with the renewal of tissues. A single dose of borax remains in a man's body for eight days. The continued use of borax, even in small quantities, causes an excessive loss of liquids and a decrease in weight, without increasing the subject's thirst and hunger. In some case, the experts declare, these phenomena assumed a threatening aspect.

BATTLE WITH YAQUIS.

Tucson, Ariz., June 2.—A report has reached here that a battalion of the Mexican army, commanded by General Torres, head of the army in Sonora, fought a desperate battle with 300 Yaqui Indians on the afternoon of May 29, at El Tanque, a small place not far from Hermosillo. A messenger arriving at Hermosillo brought only meager details of the fight. Forty Yaquis were killed and twice that number wounded. The Mexican army lost fifteen men. The Yaquis escaped toward the Mazatan mountains, leaving their dead. A large supply of ammunition and arms was captured. Excitement is running high in Hermosillo and business is practically suspended, many of the merchants joining the volunteer army.

A M'KINLEY CHIME.

Lincoln, Neb., June 2.—A chime of ten bells was dedicated to the memory of William McKinley in this city last night. They are placed in the spire of the largest church in the city, St. Paul's Methodist. They were dedicated with impressive services, after a sacred concert from the bells. McKinley's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," were played during the evening.

An Alaska Eruption.

Seattle, Wash., June 2.—Word has been received here that an eruption of Mount Blackburn, northeastern Alaska, occurred on May 11.

Coronation scrubbing of dirt from London monuments and St. Paul's Cathedral regarded by artists as vandalism.

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PACKER AGENTS FLY

New Orleans Men Take Books and Go to Mexico.

New Orleans, June 3.—Four of the representatives of the big packing houses against which the government has instituted criminal proceedings, have disappeared, taking with them all their books and records. Officers are on the track of one, but the other three are reported enroute to Mexico. The names of the fugitives are W. A. Fitzgibbons, manager for Nelson Morris & Co.; William C. Douglass, manager for Armour & Co.; Louis Ashby, secretary and manager for the Armour Packing Company, and E. C. Bailey, manager for the Cudahy Packing Company.

It is stated that the government has discovered the hiding place in New Orleans of the books of five firms on whom service was secured Saturday, and deputy marshals are now guarding the premises to prevent them from being removed. The documents will be taken before the grand jury to-day when the investigation is resumed.

It is reported that E. H. Corkery, one of the men who went before the grand jury Saturday, weakened when questioned and virtually disclosed the methods of the beef trust. He was sent here, it is said, from elsewhere to act as arbitrator between the members of the alleged trust in case of any disagreement.

It is probable that the Louisiana legislature, which is now in session at Baton Rouge, will order an investigation into the workings of the alleged trust, owing to the disclosures that have been made here in the last two days.

This action on the part of the legislature would mean the investigation of the papers and documents said to have been sent to New Orleans. A New Orleans member has prepared a resolution providing for the appointment of an investigation committee, which will be introduced in the house this week.

CORRUPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—The grand jury, which has been investigating municipal corruption, with the assistance of Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk, made its final report to-day to Judge Douglas. The report says that "while there may have been corruption in other cities as great as we have had here, yet in no place in the world and in no time known to history has so much official corruption been uncovered. These revelations have been so appalling as to be almost beyond belief and it will be years before the extent of the discoveries will be fully realized."

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, May 30.—Bradstreet's says:

The week's developments have been largely favorable. Crop conditions, particularly these of the spring-sown cereals and cotton, have shown further improvement. The labor situation, particularly that in the coal trade, has likewise measurably improved, advices toward the end of the week pointing to the anthracite strike ending before the position as to supplies become critical. Cool weather, it is true, has retarded retail demand and measurably checked reorder business with jobbers, and heavy frosts have done damage to vegetables on the northern edge of the country, but this is regarded as only a temporary halt, and the general volume of business has been helped by the large amount booked for next autumn's delivery. Among the industries general activity still rules with iron and steel, hardware, lumber and bituminous coal displaying exceptional activity. Failures continue well down to the minimum and bank clearings are beginning to compare better with a year ago. Railway earnings hold all the former advantages shown over preceding years. Gross railway earnings returns to Bradstreet's for the third week of May point to nearly 9 per cent increase over a year ago. Large fruit crops are indicated this year and the same is true of vegetables, but the latter are backward on cold weather. High prices for tobacco indicate that a heavy acreage will be planted. Early predictions of a decrease in the cotton area are being whittled down and present prices certainly favor as large, if not a larger area than a year ago. Boot and shoe and leather trade advices are a little irregular. Eastern shoe manufacturers are only moderately active and shipments are 19 and 8 per cent smaller than a year ago for the week and season. At the West, however, a good business is noted at most centers. Iron and steel are quieter as regards new business in finished products, but there are reports of large transactions pending in the cruder forms. The leading interest has bought considerable Southern pig iron at a price, delivered at Pittsburg, close to $19 a ton. Inquiry for pig iron for next year is noted. Outside steel works are reported being liberal buyers of foreign iron. Implement manufacturers are reported ordering liberally of bars for next year. The anthracite coal strike has affected furnaces using fuel in connection with coke, but the effect on the general pig iron supply has not been considerable. In finished products new business is generally small, but the mills are still crowded with orders.

Wheat, including flour exports for five days, aggregate 3,900,645 bushels, against 5,184,803 last week (six days), and 4,138,970 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1, 1901, to date, 148 weeks, aggregate 233,425,080 bushels, against 192,812,721 last season. Corn exports aggregate 7,478,000 bushels against 9,959,000 last week and 2,373,433 last year.

Business failures for the week number 136, as against 152 last week, 144 in this week last year, 135 in 1900, 120 in 189, and 178 in 1898.

Failures in Canada for the week number 18, against 17 last week, and 21 a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, June 3.—Close—Wheat has had a range of over a cent, closing at the bottom. Market has been very nervous and trade was in large volume. Lower cables and favorable weather influenced a decline of ¼c to ⅝c at the opening, but the weakness was only temporary. Commission houses were good buyers on the break and bid prices up. July rose to 74¾c, at which figure profit-taking started liquidation and prices ran off rapidly until the close. Northwest receipts were bullish, but primaries were large.

Corn—Market has been active, closing weak and at the lowest with July 1c under last night. Heavy receipts and good crop prospects induced a lower opening in July, but good support appeared on the dip and prices were bid up to 62¾c. Heavy liquidation caused a slump at this figure and prices ran off rapidly until the close.

Oats—Market has been dull and uninteresting and has reflected in a very small degree the slump in other grain.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 61¾c; July, 61¼c; September, 53¾c; December, 43½c.

Oats—Cash, 42¾c; July, 35¾c; September, 30¼c; new July, 37¾c; new September, 30¾c.

Clover seed—Cash, $5.12½; Oct., $5.17½.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	To-day June 2 Close
Cash	73¾	75¾	73½	75¾	75¾
June	73¾	75¾	73½	75¾	75¾
July	74	74¾	73½	74¾	74¾
Sept	73¾	74¾	73	73	74¾
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
July	71⅜	72½	71⅛	71⅜	72⅛
Sept	70½	71¾	69¾	69¾	71¾
Dec	71⅝	72	70⅝	70⅝	71⅝
Corn—					
July	62	62¾	61¾	61¾	62¾
Sept	58⅜	58⅝	57⅜	57⅜	58⅝
Dec	43¾	44⅛	43¼	43¼	43¾
Oats—					
July	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝
Sept	27⅛	28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
July	73¾	76½	73¾	73¾	76½
Sept	76¾	78¾	75¾	75¾	78¾
Corn—					
July	67¾	67¾	66¼	66½	67¼
Sept	64¼	64¼	63¼	63¼	64⅛
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
July	69¾	70¾	68	69	69½
Sept	69¾	69¾	68¼	68¼	69¾
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
July				72¾	73½
September				69¾	69¾
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
July				72¾	73½
September				69¾	69¾
CHICAGO PROVISIONS					
Pork—					
July	$17.12	$17.30	$17.12	$17.30	$17.17
September	17.12	17.37	17.12	17.30	17.20
Lard—					
July	10.22	10.30	10.22	10.25	10.25
September	10.27	10.33	10.25	10.27	10.27
Ribs—					
July	9.82	9.92	9.82	9.87	9.87
September	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.85	9.80

Chicago.

Chicago, June 3.—Wheat—There was buying of July by Armour, while commission houses took on September. The principal bullish feature was the large decrease in world's visible, but offerings were free and as support was lacking, heavy selling from southwest was more than market could